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THE MORNING MOON; A JAPANESE FANCY.

KAHN.

Blue morning breaks; the glad sun showers
His splendors over waves and flowers,
White ships, fair forests, towns, and towers.

Still the pale moon, which lately shone
Unrivaled, now with glory gone,
Through golden gulfs of light sails on.

Like an old sage, grown sad and slow,
With feeble step and hair of snow,
And back that curves like bending bow.

Around him youth with souls of flame,
New systems, laws, and fashions frame,
And reap fresh fields of wealth and fame.

The powers he fondly prized have flown;
The minds he worshipped are unknown;
He wanders through the world alone.

O lights that fade, and loves that range!
O cheeks that blanch, and hearts that change,
O bitter life, most sad and strange!

HOW SHE LOST HIM.

"I do believe that Aunt Hannah will get married before me after all," said Janet Belton, laughing roguishly.

She stood leaning over the stone wall, a bower of silver-green clematis making a wreath above her golden head, the tall red clovers and snowy daises nodding at her feet—and she herself a fit emblem of blooming spring and freshness.

"Nonsense," said Guy Martin, a young Adonis.

"But it's true," said Janet, "she has actually got a beau. What do you think of Professor Keith?"

"What, the man who gives singing lessons, and who lives at the tavern?"

"Himself and no other."

"Music has charms to sooth the savage beast!" quoted Guy Martin. "And you and I are to dance at her wedding! I suppose, Janet?"

"If we get an invitation," said Janet, demurely. "But I happen to be in disgrace with her just now.

"What for?"

"For laughing at the Professor."

"Oh, never mind," said Guy, "it's easy to make peace again."

"Just compare him to Beethoven or Mozart, or any other of those immortal geniuses—offer to embroider him a necktie, and tell her you know of a new pattern for a wedding-dress, and, my word for it, all will be right again."

"Aunt Hannah, under the influence of the tender passion! Aunt Hannah with a beau! What is this world coming to?"

"And in the mean time," said Janet, with a sigh, "I must go back to the ironing, or I shall get a lecture a yard long."

"And I must devote my energies exclusively to work," said Guy Martin. "If I could only turn up a pot of gold, little Jenny,

"I'd save my money and buy me a farm,
And you should be my wife.'"

"What nonsense!" said Janet.

"What good sense!" laughingly retorted her lover.

And so they parted.

Hannah Bemis was getting dinner when her niece returned to the house.

She was a short, stout lady, periously near forty, with a row of curls like miniature beer-barrels, on both sides of her face, a bulbous nose—which, however, sadly belied the characteristics of its owner; as Hannah was strictly temperate in all things except scolding—and small black eyes.

Certainly not a beauty, and yet not disagreeable to look upon.

But when Miss Belton came in, Hannah Bemis was wrathful in the highest degree.

"That's just like you, Net Belton," cried she, in a voice shrilly raised. "Gone half the morning, and nothing done! and my two silver spoons gone, that belonged to my mother before she was married—spoons as I wouldn't ha' took a pound a-piece for 'em!"

"Why, aunt, I haven't taken your silver spoons!"

"I never said you had," snarled the maiden lady. "It is that plaguey organ grinder as comes here, twisting out his tunes afore the back door, and looking for all the world as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth."

"And I just went to get a tumbler of milk for him, as he said he preferred it to all the strong drinks as ever was brewed—and such an honest face as you couldn't suspect, not if you tried—and I never to miss 'em till I went to the tray just now, and found only the Brittania ones left!

"Ah, me! what a world this is!"

"But aunt, I don't understand," interposed her bewildered niece. "Did the organ grinder steal away your mother's spoons?"

"What else have I been telling you all this time?" retorted Miss Bemis. "Really, one would think you wasn't gifted with ordinary understanding.

"Do start about your ironing, and get something done. And if you see another organ grinder comin' this way, set the dog on him."

"But, aunt, all organ grinders are not necessarily thieves."

"Don't argue with me, miss," sternly commanded Hannah, "but do as you are bid."

"Alas, that such an ennobling science as music should have such unworthy votaries?"

"She's thinking of the Professor," thought Janet, with mischievously twinkling eyes, as she pressed the wrinkles out of a dimity apron with a ruffled border.

Hannah dressed herself in her best black silk, that afternoon, with a lavender ribbon at her throat; and the curls touched up with a trifle extra of pomatum to give them something of the gloss of youth.

Cosmetics in their various shapes Miss Bemis totally abjured—but there was no harm, as she argued with herself, in a little innocent starch sprinkled over the wrinkles of her brow; and she viewed herself, her toilet completed, with commendable pride.

"Nobody would take me to be a day over eight and thirty," said Hannah to herself.

And then she sat down to her knitting, just inside the front window, where the honey-suckles grew.

"Are you expecting anyone in particular, aunt?" asked Janet, with great gravity.

"Dear me, no. Who would I expect?"

"Oh, I don't know. I thought it likely that the professor—"

Hannah giggled convulsively.

"As if Professor Keith hadn't plenty of important matters to occupy his time, without running here every other day!"

But the long June evening ebbed away, and the laggard lover came not—and at ten o'clock Hannah retired to her room, in the lowest possible spirits.

"It's a lovely moonlight night," she said to herself, as she stood behind the window curtain, sentimentally viewing the radiant landscape. "Just the very night for a promenade by the church elms—or a romantic interview in the lane. Ah, me!"

And Harnah went to bed more disappointed than she would have been willing to confess to herself.

She was half way through the mazes of her first delicious dream, when a sound, faint and unusual, interrupted her—the sound of music.

Hannah Bemis scrambled to her feet, wide awake, in a second.

"It's that mean, miserable, thieving organ grinder again," muttered she, between her set teeth." Thinks I hadn't found him out about the spoons; but he's missed his mark this time. I'll teach him."

And smash went a whole pitcher of cold water down upon the musician, under the lilac bushes, not incofrectly aimed, as was testified by the smothered exclamation below.

"I hit ye, did I?" chuckled Hannah. "I'm glad of it. Served ye right; clear out of here, you miserable creetur. Never let me see you again, or I'll loose old growler and send for the constable.

"Yes, that's right, show us a clean pair of heels.

"Don't leave your old music box behind.

"Ha! ha! ha!"

And with a chuckle; Hannah retreated, closing the window with a slam.

"I've settled him, I think," she said to herself.

Early the next morning Janet went out into the garden to gather some fresh lettuce for a breakfast salad, while Hannah boiled the coffee; but presently she returned, breathless.

"Oh! aunty, you never told me you had a serenade last night.

"A sere—which, child? I don't know what you're talking about."

"Look!" and Janet held up a battered and broken guitar.

"It's Professor Keith's; found it under the lilacs."

"Professor Keith's!"

Hannah's lower jaw dropped—she sat staring like one in a disagreeable dream.

"I am so sorry I slept so soundly," said Janet. "I should have enjoyed the music."

Hannah sank into a chair.

"I've done it now," she groaned, hysterically.

"Done what, aunty?"

"I threw a pitcher of water on him, and called him all the names you ever heard of. I supposed, of course, it was the man who stole my silver spoons.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

And Hannah began to cry, while Janet burst into a peal of irresistible laughter.

"Don't fret about it, aunty, dear," she consoled her relative at last. "If he loves you truly, he won't mind a little cold water. He'll knew there was some misunderstanding."

But the inference was, that Professor Keith did not love Miss Bemis truly, for he left the town the same day, and never again made his appearance.

For love is a tender plant and easily chilled, and the pitcher of cold water had settled the question. And Janet was married first.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S HANDKERCHIEF.

A correspondent of the Paris American Register writes: "I have so often heard French persons criticise the unwillingness of English and American ladies to name certain articles of the feminine toilet that I was quite delighted a few days ago, in perusing some old chronicles, to find out that it was possible for the French to be quite as prudish as we. Until the reign of the Empress Josephine a handkerchief was thought in France so shocking an object that a lady would never have dared to use it before any one. The word even was carefully avoided in refined conversation. An actor who would have used a handkerchief on the stage, even in the most tearful moments of the play, would have been unmercifully hissed; and it was only in the beginning of the present century that a celebrated actress, Mlle. Duchesnois, dared to appear with a handkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of this handkerchief in the course of the piece she never could summon enough courage to call it by its true name, but referred to it as a light issue. A few years later a translation of one of Shakespeare's plays by Alfred de Vigny having been acted, the word handkerchief was used for the first time on the stage amidst cries of indignation from a great part of the house. I doubt if even to-day the French elegantes would carry handkerchiefs if the wife of Napoleon I, had not given the signal for adopting them. The Empress Josephine, although really lovely, had very ugly teeth. To conceal them, she was in the habit of carrying small handkerchiefs adorned with costly laces, which she continually raised gracefully to her lips. Of course all the ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs rapidly have become an important and costly part of the feminine toilet, so much so that the price of a single handkerchief of the trousseau of the Duchess of Edinburgh would make the fortune of a necessitous family.

A SAD case of insanity was before the San Francisco Medical Examiners a few days ago. The patient was a lady, only twenty years old, who had been but two months married. The form of her mania is a belief that she is still unmarried. To humor her the marriage ceremony has been performed twice within the two months, but she still refuses to live with her husband. She was sent to an asylum.

FAREWELL.

Farewell! It is no sorrowful word,
It never has had a pang for me.
Sweet as the last song of a bird,
Soft as a wind-swell from the sea,
The word farewell.

I part with you as oft before
I've parted with dear friends and sweet,
And now I shake (for evermore)
Your memory's gold dust from my feet,
Farewell! farewell.

Soon I shall find a new sweet face,
And other eyes as pure and strong
As yours are now, and then a space
Of life that ripples into song,
And then farewell!

Farewell! Farewell! Throw me a kiss!
How fast the distance grows between!
Now memory fades, a film of bliss,
A far off mist of silvery sheen:
Good-bye! Farewell!

J. M. THOMPSON.

INNS OF COURT.

The association of the members of the various trades into separate Guilds, for the purpose of promoting the common interests of their respective fraternities, and of mutual assistance in sickness, was of ancient orgin in England. It was in practice during the Saxon rule, and was continued with growing popularity for several centuries after the Norman conquest. Each trade had its Guild, and no person was allowed to enter the one until he had became a member of the other. In proportion as the trades rose in importance, the Guilds increased in prosperity, until many of them became societies of great wealth and influence, and received special privileges from the sovereign. In process of time these privileges were abolished, and the associations themselves became instinct; and now the only working institutions in England which preserve the constitution of the ancient Guild are the lawyers' societies entitled the Inns of Court.

There are four of these Inns in London, viz.: the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. They were established prior to the reign of Edward II., and in the reign of Henry IV. numbered 1,800 students. In 1850 they numbered above 4,000. These societies claim the exclusive right of conferring the degree of Barrister-at-law, which is requisite for practicing as an advocate or counsel in the superior Courts. In order to obtain this degree, it is necessary that the applicant should enter either one of the inns and keep commons,—that is, dine in its hall for twelve terms, four of which occur each year. Practically, any person of good character can procure admission to an Inn; yet each Inn has the power to deny an applicant the privilege of membership, should it choose so to do. This power inherent in the societies is, however, seldom used. Each Inn also has the right to disbar its members, and of late years the right has been several times exercised in the case of lawyers who abused their profession and indulged in dishonest practices.

In order to secure admission to an Inn, the applicant must obtain a certificate of two barristers—in the Inner Temple, of a bencher also—testifying to his fitness to be received for the purpose of being called to the Bar. The expenses of a student on entrance are a little rising of £40; on his call to the Bar, they are about £83; and his commons bill may be set down at £12 annually. No student can be called to the Bar who is not above 21 years old, and has not been a member of one of the Inns for three years.

Each society is entirely distinct from the others, though all enjoy the same privileges. The separate Inns are governed by separate Committees or Boards, called the Benchers, who are usually Queen's counsel or senior counsel; and each has a local habitation, consisting of a large collection of chambers, occupied almost exclusively by barristers or attorneys-at-law, and yielding a large income. A Council of Legal Education has of late years been established by the Inns, to superintend the subject of the education of the students for the Bar. Law-lectures given at any of the Inns are free to the students of all the rest, and the members of each have the use of the library of the Inn, a seat in its church, and accommodation in its chambers.

The Inner Temple comprises several noble stone structures, including the Chambers, the Hall, the Church, and the Library, situated upon Inner Temple lane, and with an entrance from Fleet street by a gateway built in the time of James I. The Middle Temple, composed of a similar suite of imposing buildings, is also located upon Inner Temple lane, and reached by a gate-house on Fleet street, built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1684. Lincoln's Inn, on the west side of Chancery lane, occupies, as a part of its domain, the site of the town-house, or inn, of the Earl of Lincoln. After the death of this nobleman, in 1312, his palace was transformed into an Inn of Court, and named from him, Lincoln's Inn. Its precincts comprise several fine buildings of respectable antiquity; and a number of a quite recent date. The Library of this Inn was founded in 1497, and is the oldest in London. Its books and MSS. exceed 25,000. Its collection of law-books is the most complete in England. Many of the old volumes still retain the iron rings by which they were once attached to the shelves, and the early Year-Books are mostly in their original oak bindings. The New Hall and Library were inaugurated in 1845, by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, with elaborate ceremonials. The principal entrance to Gray's Inn, on the north side of Holborn and west of Gray's Inn lane, opens from Holborn by a gateway erected in 1592.

All the Inns have gardens attached, which are kept with care, and formerly when open to the public, were places of fashionable resort. The Garden of Gray's Inn (Gray's Inn Walks) was laid out about 1600, under the direction of Francis Bacon, and a catalpa-tree is still shown that was raised from one planted by him. These grounds were for many years considered the pleasantest promenade in London. The garden of Lincoln's Inn was in high cultivation while still the property of the Earl of Lincoln, and was afterward enlarged by the society. The "walk under the elms," was celebrated by Ben Jonson. The Middle Temple garden used to boast of its avenue of limes, while the Inner Temple garden was famous for its Provence roses. Shakspeare has laid in "The Temple Garden" the scene of the origin of the emblems of the red and white roses for the houses of York and Lancaster. Richard Plantagenet having plucked a white rose, and the Earl of Somerset a red one, an altercation ensues, and the Earl of Warwick addresses Plantagenet in the following words:

In signal of my love to thee
Against proud Somerset and William Poole,
Will I upon thy party wear this rose.
And here I prophesy: This brawl to-day,
Grown to this faction, in the Temple Garden,
Shall send between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night.

Among the eminent members of the Inner Temple were Littleton and Cooke, Sir Christopher Hatton, the learned Selden, Judge Jeffreys, and the poets Beaumont and Cowper. Of the famous names enrolled on the catalogue of the Middle Temple are enumerated those of Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir William Blackstone, Edmund Burke, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, John Ford. Wycherly and Congreve, the dramatists, and the poet Moore. Oliver Goldsmith had chambers in the Middle Temple, where he died in 1774, at the early age of 45.

Lincoln's Inn has adorned its hall with life-sized figures of some of its distinguished members, as Sir Matthew Hale, Archbishop Tillotson, Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield, and Lord Erskine. At Gray's Inn studied Hall the chronicler, Gascoigne the poet, Sir Nicholas Bacon and his son Francis. The latter had chambers in this inn while he was Lord Chancellor, and after his downfall resided in them altogether when in London. Southey was entered at Gray's Inn on leaving Oxford.

The gentlemen of the Inns of Court were famous in olden times for their revels, plays, masques, and sumptuous entertainments. The festal days of the year were regularly kept by them in their respective halls with great splendor. The first theatrical representation exhibited by one of the societies, of which history has preserved a record, occurred at Gray's Inn on Christmas, 1527. It was the performance of a comedy written by John Ross. The piece contained some severe reflections on the pomp of the clergy, which gave great offense to Cardinal Wolsey, and the author was in consequence degraded and imprisoned. In 1561, Sackville and Norton's tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex" was performed before Queen Elizabeth by the Society of the Inner Temple. In 1601, Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night" was played in the hall of the middle Temple. The feasts held by this society were especially extravagant, and their revels wild and riotous. The oaken tables in their hall extended from end to end; and, until Queen Elizabeth's time, the student's "cut their meat on wooden trenchers," and drank out of aspen-wood cups; but, after that, green earthen cups were introduced, some specimens of which still survive.

The Inns of Court were especially celebrated for their representation of masques. In 1631, the Society of Lincoln's Inn exhibited one of these spectacles before James I., at Whitehall, in honor of the marriage of his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth. The cost of this entertainment was above £1,080. But the most splendid entertainment of the kind was a masque which the societies represented before Charles I., on Candlemas-day in 1633, at an expense to them of £2,000. The King and Queen were so delighted with this performance that they invited 120 of the gentlemen-actors to a familiar entertainment at Whitehall on the following Shrove-Tuesday. On this occasion, it is related by an eye-witness that "The masquers came in a more glorious show, with all the riders, which were increased 20, to Merchant-taylor's Hall, and there performed again." In Part II. of Henry IV., Act III., sec. III. Shakspeare alludes in several passages to the custom of performing interludes, or masques, in the Inns of Court.

Dramatic spectacles in the law-societies, as everywhere else, were suppressed under the rule of Cromwell The last revel took place in 1733, in the Inner Temple Hall, in honor of Mr. Talbot, a bencher to whom the Great Seal had been delivered. Plays were enacted after dinner and at the conclusion, the Lord Chancellor, the masters, judges, and benchers, led by the Master of Revels, formed a ring and danced around the fire-place, according to the old custom, three times, to the music of an ancient song. Following this ceremony, there was dancing, in which ladies joined; and, to close all, a light collation was served. The Prince of Wales was present at this gay festival. When Queen Victoria partook of a banquet at the inauguration of the new Hall of Lincoln's Inn in 1845, it was the first time a sovereign had visited the society for nearly two centuries.

The old custom of ringing the curfew-bell at 8 o'clock in the evening is still kept up at Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn.

BARONESS ROSEN CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

The trial at Moscow of the Baroness Rosen, or Mother Metroptamie, Abbess of Serpuchov, for forging bills of exchange, has resulted in her conviction. Her father was for many years Governor of the Caucasus, and she was well known at Court and in all aristocratic circles. In 1852, at the age of thirty-four, she became a nun, and began to display a wonderful activity in founding sisterhoods and other institutions. Ecclesiastics extolled her good deeds, and honors were showered upon her. At the very height of her renown, however, a rumor arose that some of the funds at her disposal had not been legitimately come by, and three charges against her were of so serious a character that she was arrested. In one case she forged the signature of a tradesman named Lebedeff to bills amounting to 150,000 roubles. She had vainly pressed him for a handsome contribution by the offer of decorations, and she apparently hoped that he would eventually honor the bills. In the second case she undertook, in consideration of some thousands of roubles, to shield from prosecution by the government a member of the eunuch sect; but he was arrested and died in prison, whereupon the Abbess forged his signature to bills for 600,000 roubles. In the third case she induced a woman of weak intellect, who had been placed under restraint by her relatives on account of her irregular habits, to give up to her the entire direction of her concerns. The prisoner induced her victim to sign bills to the amount of 150,000 roubles. She was sentenced to banishment for three years at Yeniseisk and to eleven years internment in Siberia.

ACCOMPLISHED DUCKS.

The Wyandotte (Mich.) Courier says that W. R. Jardine, who has charge of W. O. Hall's shooting demesne at Point Mouliere, has educated five wild ducks to an extraordinary degree. They are allowed to roam at will, and will come at the call of their teacher when he is ready to start for the shooting-grounds, either riding on the bow of the boat or swiftly gliding at its side. Arrived at the marshes they are posted as decoys, while the hunters conceal themselves in the "monitor," or otherwise get out of sight. Then commences the fun. A single passing duck, or a greater number, as the case may be, attracted by the industrious motions of the decoys, come tumbling down to join in the splashing, and receive the fire of the hunters. If successful every one of the five stands up, duck fashion, in the water, shakes its wings, and with its "cah-cah-cah" testifies appreciation of the sport. At the conclusion of the day's sport, they fly homeward, or ride on the bow of the skiff, as directed by Mr. Jardine. He has been offered fabulous sums for "Dick" and the four feminine decoys, but money cannot buy them.

ALEUT MUMMIES.

Dr. Dall, of the naval expedition northward through Behring's Straits, describes some Aleut mummies found on the Island of Four Mountains. Several have been brought away by the Alaska Commercial Company. In a cave twelve mummies in good condition were found, besides rude carvings and weapons. The bodies were simply eviscerated, stuffed with grass, dried hard, and covered with matting and seal-skin. They are probably not more than a hundred years old. The body of an old chief was more carefully wrapped than the others. It had a dress of fur over a wooden armor, such as the Aleuts formerly wore, and were placed in a sitting posture in a basket, covered with water-proof skins carefully sewn together. This and the other bodies are supposed to have been at first suspended from the roof of the cave. They will be presented to the San Francisco Scientific Society.

ALWAYS WRITE TO YOUR UNCLE.

Miss S. M. Pollard of this city, who formerly conducted the extensive millinery establishment on the corner of Court and Water streets, received a few days since from the executors of the will of her uncle, her father's brother, recently deceased in San Francisco, Cal., a letter informing her that she was mentioned in the will as the sole heir of her uncle's estate. The letter further informed her that the estate was valued at upward of $200,000, $100,000 being invested in lands and real estate, and about $105,000, consisting of cash on deposit in various banks in San Francisco. Mr. Pollard, we are informed, went to California many years ago, and for a long time his whereabouts were unknown, until his niece, by writing to the Postmaster at San Francisco, ascertained her uncle's address and corresponded with him.—[Binghampton (N. Y.) Times.

LECTURING QUEEN VICTORIA.

The London World has taken to teaching Queen Victoria good manners. Its first lesson touches the proprieties with regard to the visit to England of the Empress of Russia, and is as follows: Supposing you were an elderly lady and your son had married the only daughter of the richest, grandest, and most important of your neighbors, by whom every possible attention had been shown to you and yours; and supposing on the eve of your daughter-in-law's confinement her mother came from a long distance to stay with her in her London house, don't you think it would be merely decent and polite—we will say nothing of politic—behavior on your part to come up from the far distant place, where you persist in burying yourself, to the great confusion of the business which it is your duty to discharge, and show some personal civility to your guest?"

A YOUNG MAN TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

The other day Bishop Haven took an unfair advantage of a gushing youth at Marysville, in Marion county, Iowa. The Bishop was dedicating a Methodist Church and soliciting subscriptions for it, and a certain young man whispered that if a certain young lady in the congregation would marry him he would give $500 to the church. And the Bishop blurted it right out in meeting, and the young lady, like Barkis, announced that she was willing—[Burlington Hawkeye.

A MARRIAGE in high life lately took place in Buckingham County, Va., between a colored bridegroom seven feet tall and a ditto bride six feet six in altitude.

THE ABLE-BODIED STYLE OF DYING IN OPERA.

Italian opera is the extremest product of modern civilization. It is not the highest, God forbid! but the production of it, the support, and above all, the enjoyment of it, shows that those by whom it is produced, supported and enjoyed have reached a condition of social effervescence beyond which no people have yet bloomed or burgeoned—perhaps beyond which there is hope of fruit of the socially exquisite sort. It is the most arbitrary, conventional and extravagant form which art has taken, for the pleasure of those whose pleasures must be refined luxuries. And this is the most refined and yet one of the most earthly of luxuries—one which is partly sensual, partly emotional, and not at all intellectual, and of which the height of the enjoyment is in direct proportion only to cultivated, sensuous refinement and emotional susceptibility. Regarded in the light of reason, Italian opera is monstrous and even ridiculous. At best, it exists at the very periphery of rational coherence, a hair's breadth beyond which sends us whirling in fragmentary fashion into the abyss of unfathomable nonsense.

A reasonable creature, taken in stark unpreparation and set down in an opera house while the business of a high-strung scene was going on—a tenor stabbed to death, and dying with such effusion of musical noise as would tax the capacity of an organ bellows; a love-lorn prima donna raving about the stage in the very ecstacy of of melodious hysterics; a dozen or two of lookers-on who offer the man no aid and the lady no hartshorn, but who simply "stand around" and and sing, while before them two or three score musicians give themselves up to fiddling, and tooting, and blowing, and thumping, among whom, perched high, a man beats the air with a little stick, and yet more wonderful of all, a vast assemblage, dressed on purpose in their very best clothes, look down upon the scene with breathless interest, and when the noise stops—for noise it simply is, not one distinguishable word being heard by any creature present—break forth into such extravagant and tumultuous expressions of delight as he can never have heard before, (for it is remarkable that no such outbursting and manifestly soul-relieving applause as greets the most admired passages in a favorite opera is elicited by any other act done in earnest or performed in make-believe by any human creature on any other occasion or in any other place whatever)—the reasonable being having this spectacle set before his unprepared, untutored eyes—would he not say that these people, prima donna, tenor, chorus, fiddlers and fiddlees were mad—all lunatics together.—[Galyxy.

ARCTIC RELICS.

A dispatch from Dundee to the London Telegraph, dated Nov. 1, runs thus: "Captain Kilgour, of the whaler Polynia, which arrived here to-night, brings a number of relics of Arctic exploration. When a portion of the crew were on shore at Batty Bay on the 29th of July in search of a watering place, they discovered a cairn on a low point on the north side of the bay. Judging it had been erected by some party belonging to one of the various expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin, they pulled it down, and in the interior of it found a tin canister about 12 inches in length and 4 in diameter, the lid being soldered on. Capt. Kilgour opened the canister, and it was found to contain reports deposited on the 6th of August 1852, Capt. William Kennedy, of the Prince Albert, Lady Franklin's vessel. In the course of the day, a sledge, a stove, two ice knives, and various other articles, were picked up on the South side of the bay, where it appeared Capt. Kennedy's party had encamped. The records disclosed the fact that Captain Kennedy went into winter quarters in Batty Bay in the autumn of 1851, and it was not until the 6th of August, 1852, that the ice broke up and liberated his vessel. It is obvious that Batty Bay had not been visited since 1852. The records are in an excellent state of preservation."

VARIETIES.

Is is reported that Isabella of Spain is going to sell her diamonds, which are said to be worth $2,500,000.

IT is said that Mr. Sharon, owner of the present Legislature of Nevada, and future Senator, has five millions a year income.

A YOUNG lady says she longs for fingers like the prongs of a pitchfork, with diamonds wings enough to fill them to the ends.

THEY say that the Shah frightens his wives into submission by wearing a European plug-hat drawn threateningly over his right eye.

MR. WALKER of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was recently somewhat surprised to receive his two-year-old baby by express, duly billed and labelled, from his wife at Des Moines.

A COUPLE of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with bad whisky got into the gutter. After floundering for some time, one of them said: "Let's get to another house; this hotel leaks."

"LAND and Water" says that the shrubs which supply the nobles of Japan with tea are reported to be 500 years old, the tea grown on old plants being the best.

AN inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

THE new hotel in San Francisco is to be seven stories high, and a Mansard roof is to be built above the seventh story. The waiters will be required to part their hair in the middle, and address the humblest guest as "Colonel."

THERE is much interest manifested among printers in the type-setting contest which will take place at Washington on the 5th of December. Two composing sticks, one gold and the other, silver, are the prizes.

A NEWSPAPER writer undertook to reason with his proof-reader the other day. The next morning that writer's name appeared at the head of a list of riotous Molly Maguires, represented by the dispatches as committing murders in Pennsylvania.

MRS. RYNER, the belligerent actress who attempted to horsewhip the dramatic editor of the Rochester Democrat, has been discharged by the manager of the opera house in that city for conduct unbecoming a lady.

A SPRINGFIELD gentleman concluded to have a bath the other evening, and in the dark got hold of a chunk of stove blacking by mistake for the soap. A more polished man than he was has never been seen in the whole state of Massachusetts.

A LAFAYETTE (Ind.) man, just as he was approaching the shining shore, took his wife's hand and said: "Susan, you've been a good wife! We've lived together thirty-two years, and I never found a button off my shirt! I'll speak a good word for you as soon as I git thar!"

THE infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh will be baptized at Buckingham Palace on the 23rd inst. The Queen, the Empress of Russia the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch, and Grand Duke Alexis will be present at the ceremony.

THE Methodist parish at West Waterville, Me., being in need of a new vestry-room, a resident of the town offered to lay the plastering, provided the clergyman would carry the hod. The contract was settled on the spot, and at last accounts the work was advancing briskly.

A LITTLE girl in Vermont called at a drug store and said: "My mother wants ten cents' worth of jumps." She insisted that that was what she had been sent for, and the clerk had to send her back for further instruction. Very soon she returned, and said it was hops that she wanted.

ON the last "Lucia" night at the New York Academy of Music, when Albani sang, Annie Louise Carey entered the Academy attired in a rich Russian mantle, trimmed with the most costly furs, and wearing a magnificent pearl silk dress, heavily barred with black velvet. She, with two other ladies sat at the performance applauding her sister artiste with much feminine enthusiasm.

THE New Orleans Republican's account of the sinking of the Empire says of the captain's daughter: When the body of Fanny Jeanfreau was recovered the corpse of her infant brother was closely clasped in her arms. They were sent to their father's house, No. 10 Spain street. Fanny was to be married in a few days, and had come up from the plantation to prepare for that event.

A ST. LOUIS journal reporter took breakfast with Clara Louise Kellogg one day last week, and the following was the bill of fare: Broiled steak, tenderloin, breakfast bacon, broiled ham, broiled mackerel, fried sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes stewed in cream, French rolls, tea, coffee, buckwheat cakes, oranges, nuts. After this poetical repast, Miss Kellogg played on the banjo, and sang "The Yellow Girl Dressed in Blue."

A CLERK in one of the stores in Detroit lately played a practical joke on a large number of pedestrians, by suspending from a third story window of the building an effigy of a man, which looked from the street as if it were clinging to the sill with a desperate hold. The multitude of persons who rushed breathless into the store and informed the proprietor of the impending casualty became at last unbearable, and the joker was compelled to conclude his entertainment summarily for fear of the police.

Two boys were standing before a cigar store when one asked the other, "Have you got three cents?" "Yes." "Well, I have got two cents, give me your three cents and I will buy a five-center." "All right," says No. 2, handing out his money. No. 1 enters the store, procures the cigar, lights it and puffs with a good deal of satisfaction. "Come, now, give us a pull," says no. 2, "I furnished more than half the money." "I know that," says the smoker; but then I'm the president, and you being only a stockholder, you can spit."

PAUSE, rash youth, if you are in the habit of removing the postage stamp from your sweetheart's letter and pressing the under side of th stamp to your lips, under the rapturous delusion that the honeyed labials gave it adhesion to the envelope—oh, pause, for Williams, of the Norristown Herald, detected, at the post-office the other morning, his lady-love's coachman applying the stamp to the last letter she sent him. So perishes forever another of love's young dreams!—[Danbury News.

WHEN a man has the toothache and goes to the dentist's he shouldn't take his wife along, not if he intends to inhale laughing gas. A citizen of Detroit was just foolish enough to have his wife accompany him, and when the gas took effect he exclaimed: "She's a regular stunner, Jim, and I'm to call there to-morrow night!" The words were few, but they worked a great change in the wife's feelings, and the husband doesn't go out any more evenings unless she goes along. —[Detroit Free Press.

THE Gymnase is shortly to bring out "La Veuve," the point of which piece is to be the costume worn by its heroine in each of its three acts. In the first act she appears in deepest widow's weeds: in the second, in delicate half-mourning; and in the third, she is radiant in colors and consolation. Blanche Pierson is to play the heroine, and the toilettes are to be magnificent. I am told that the three handsome dresses she wears in "La Dame aux Camelias" cost the management four thousand dollars: this is exclusive of the diamonds she wears. —[Paris Letter.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874.

THE example of Republican politicians refusing office being so rare, it is not astonishing that the Radical press refuse to believe in the sincerity of Horatio Seymour declining the Senatorship of New York.

KERR, the architect of City Hall was asked by Judge Mellon:

Did you ever counsel with the commission not to be extravagant?

Mr. Kerr—I did not restrain them, though they restrained my percentage.

"Restrained" to the amount of twenty thousand dollars which he pocketed. The plundered tax-payers ought to rejoice that it was no worse.

RING government in Philadelphia has saddled a debt of over sixty millions of dollars upon her property holders, and who next year will be asked to dance up, for current expenses alone, to the tune of twenty-four dollars for every one thousand dollars worth of real estate they own. Pittsburghers should take warning and finish the good work commenced on the 3d day of November by cleaning out the City Hall Ring.

THE Memphis Appeal advocates the Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for Speaker of the next House, assuming that Mr. L. will be elected to a seat in that body. Other Tennessee papers present the names of John M. Bright or Wash C. Whitthorne of Tennessee, for the Speakership. In the Georgia press, the Hon. Julian Hartridge, member-elect for the Savannah District is named. Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia, is also mentioned.

SOMEBODY must be hanged soon in Allegheny county or else give up capital punishment altogether. Eleven murders, some of them unparalled for atrocity and fiendishness, yet men in the legal profession are found ready to exert their best efforts to turn these butchers loose upon the community, and without even the poor excuse of a large retainer to stimulate their powers. Officers are shot down like dogs; farmers waylaid and murdered for the pittance on their person, and no adequate punishment yet meted out in a single instance.

THE Rev. William H. Felton has been elected to the next Congress, in Georgia, in a manner very similar to the election of Prof. Julius H. Seelye, in Massachusetts. Dr. Felton is an Independent Democrat, elected in a Democratic district, and Dr. Seelye is an Independent Republican, elected in a Republican district. Both were supported at the polls as a protest against the decrees of Caucus. So far as known, these two are the only clergymen in the membership-elect.

THE Union League of Philadelphia composed mainly of white stocking aristocrats, is uneasy over the overwhelming defeats of their party, and on Friday evening held a meeting and resolved to purify their party by resolving to use their influence and means against incompetent and dishonest candidates. There is no one association in existence that has done more to place and keep corrupt thieves in power than this same Union League, and the tax-payers of that city should hesitate in accepting any promises that comes from it.

EVEN the Gazette begins to find out that there is something exceedingly rotten in the management of affairs in the Ring ridden city of Philadelphia. It refers to the fact that the contracts for street cleaning "were given to others than the lowest bidders." The Gazette has not yet discovered that here in Pittsburgh one of the largest contracts for the building of City Hall was given to "other than the lowest bidder." It has also failed to discover that the same class of outrage and extravagance—not to deal in hard names—that have been committed on in Philadelphia, have been committed on a proportional scale here in Pittsburgh. Heretofore it has been the policy of the Gazette and the leaders of its party to deny and conceal the waste of the public moneys, but now they are extremely anxious to do something in the way of reform. Is it not exceedingly strange that they never thought about reform until they found themselves overthrow, at the ballot-box? We now say to those gentlemen who have always been opposing and ridiculing the idea of reform that they cannot be permitted to lead the column. They must remember that they are prisoners of war, subject to be dealt with as the public exigencies may require.

A BOSTON dispatch of Saturday morning says that prominent Republicans of that State have organized the "Commonwealth Club." The preamble to the Constitution recites that the members are dissatisfied with the corruption which prevails in politics, and convinced that this dissatisfaction is not confined to any political party or section of society, but is shared by all honest men alike, agree to form an association in the hope that thereby a better understanding will be promoted among the men who hold these opinions, and that an interest in all public measures will be excited among those who now stand aloof through apathy and disgust. In so doing, they give no pledge nor do they abandon the organizations to which they now belong, but say: "We know that honesty and purity in public life are of equal importance to all parties, and that nothing is more necessary than that private citizens should take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs." Mr. E. R. Hoar has been chosen President of this "goody" association, while the name of Mr. Henry L. Pierce, another Radical Congressman who barely saved his scalp also figures among the list of officers. Do not Mr. Hoar and Mr. Pierce understand that they are among the ones who have been repudiated. They never thought that any reform was necessary until after the 3d of November. Now that they have been repudiated they ask to be considered as leaders of reform. They ought to read the story of the man and his wife who killed the bear, and then retire until their views and counsels are called for.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Commercial of yesterday says that THE POST chafes at the comparison it instituted a day or two ago between the economic administration of affairs in York borough under the Republicans, and the profligate extravagance which has characterized Democratic rule in the same place. The Commercial simply draws upon its very fertile imagination when it intimates any such thing. There was nothing in the comparison to make anybody chafe. If the Democratic officials of the borough of York squandered $25,000 unnecessarily, they ought to be turned out of office and called to account.

That is the only remedy we have to propose, and we believe in applying it to Democrats and Republicans alike. The Commercial, on the contrary, devotes itself to the work of covering up the plunderings of the Rings of which it is a representative. But why should the Commercial go to the little borough of York, where it claims the debt has been increased $25,000 during the past year, to find a theme? It only had to look out of its front windows into City Hall, to find enough Ring extravagance to last it for a month or two at least.

If it could not find enough in this city, let it turn its eyes in the direction of Philadelphia, where Radicalism has been in full power for many years. The Evening Telegraph, a day or two ago, gave us the following cheering view of the situation of affairs in that city:

Philadelphia finances are in a bad way, and an increased valuation is making things lively as it did in Pittsburgh. The liabilities of the city for 1873 are set down by the Controller at a few thousands over twenty-two millions of dollars, of which not less than thirteen millions must be raised by a tax on real estate. For taxables purposes the real estate of the city is divided into full rate property, suburban rate, and farm rate, just as it should be in Pittsburgh. The tax rate proposed in Philadelphia is $2 50 on the hundred dollars, but this falls short of the amount needed, even if every dollar of the taxes shall be collected within the year. The debt of Philadelphia is now about sixty millions of dollars or about ten and a half per cent. of the valuation.

We commend this extract to the careful consideration of the Commercial, as the Telegraph is also a Republican journal. Both in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the Ring financiers have used the same multiplier since they came into power. That is to say that they have doubled the debts in these municipalities about six times in less than ten years.

In Philadelphia, taxes have been raised to the very highest point, and still they will be inadequate to meet the demands of officials. But are we any better off here? The people were able generally to pay their taxes this year but how will it be next? As enormous as the taxes were in 1874, we are assured by those who know or ought to know, that next year they will be double what they were this year. And all this time, too, the city debt has been increasing on an average of $2,000,000 per year. Here is plenty of food for reflection to keep the Commercial engaged the rest of the winter.

Why should it go to the borough of York in search of $25,000 worth of official extravagance, when there is millions upon millions of it under its very nose? The Commercial's course is to shield and cover up Radical Ring corruption in the State and municipal governments, by pretending to find extravagance in a small borough, under the government of Democratic officials.

We have no evidence that such is the case, other than the Commercial's assertion; but granting it all to be true, what does it prove? Does $25,000 worth of extravagance or corruption in one locality justify the stealing or squandering of millions in another? We would like to have an answer on this subject from the Commercial. We shall agree with it, that if the borough officers of York have done wrong they shall be held responsible. What are its ideas as to the Ring officials in this city and Philadelphia and the members of the State Ring?

THE DEPARTED SCEPTRE.

The Gazette of Friday had an article on the Senatorial question, in which it spoke with a little more wisdom than it had intended to, no doubt. In speaking of the contest over the election of Mr. Buckalew some years ago it says:

The mandate went forth, "If any man fails to vote for Buckalew, shoot him on the spot;" and the Assembly Chamber was a pandemonium of heated passion during the election. Governor Curtin now to be honored with a Democratic nomination, it is said, refused to disperse the gang of roughs that invaded the halls of the Legislature, and so the election of Buckalew was confirmed. Now the Democracy see the chances becoming fearfully close. The change of about three votes will fix the affair, and it is an open question how riotous the present brood of Democratic lawmakers will be. We really hope their virtues will not be tried, and from all we hear, there will be no effort to prevent those having a legitimate majority on joint ballot from controlling the election. But we are prone to remember other days, in view of the strange similarity of situation.

While there is a great deal of chaffy fiction in the above extract, there are several grains of truth, which are anything but complimentary to the Gazette and its party. At the time, to which the Gazette refers, there was a Democratic majority of one, on joint ballot in the State Legislature. The Cameron Ring went to Harrisburg announcing their intention of capturing the Legislature with bribes. A man who now claims to be a United States Senator from a Southern State, went to Harrisburg loaded down with money, ready to pay any price for a vote that would destroy the Democratic majority. But he failed. There was no Democrat that could be bought. The Cameron Ring hadn't money enough to accomplish the purpose they had in view. Thus much for the suppositious motto: "If any man fails to vote for Buckalew, shoot him on the spot."

We don't know but what it would have been proper to have shot any Democrat who would have accepted a bribe from the Cameron-Ring. Such a homicide would have been justifiable upon the highest public and political grounds. But there was no necessity for it. But the Gazette touches upon a very important truth when it says that it hopes there "will be no effort to prevent those having a legitimate majority on joint ballot from controlling the election," of United States Senator.

In plain English, the Gazette hopes that the Professors of Addition, Division and Silence will not go into the Legislature and try to bribe the members to elect one of the Cameron-Mackey Ring to the United States Senate. The whole community, as well as the Gazette, may rest easy on this matter. When the sun went down on the evening of the 3rd of November, it set forever on the reign of Cameronism in this State. The Cameronian sceptre has departed, and the Cameronian hordes will never again be found sacking the demenses of the Buccleuch—the people of Pennsylvania.

It will not be the part of wisdom for Mr. Cameron to send any of his people or the free-booters of the Ring, into the Legislature to insult its members by offering them bribes. When the people adopted the present Constitution, they settled the question of bribery. The Cameron-Mackey Ring fought its adoption because they knew their heaviest guns were to be spiked by it. Therefore no one need trouble himself about the present Legislature being circumvented by the usual Cameronian tactics.

It would be a satisfaction rather if the members of the Ring should undertake to bribe the Legislature. It will be necessary in the course of human events to send several of them to their just and proper reward, and we know of no better field for capturing them than upon their native heath—in the lobby at Harrisburg. It would be but poetic justice and in consonance with the eternal fitness of things to seize and drag them to the penitentiary from the very halls where they have so long plied their vocation, to the disgrace of the Commonwealth and the injury of public honesty.

But the Ring are not likely to go to the lobby this year. They have something else to engage their attention. They are looking for holes to crawl into. They are trying to spy out a land where the long delayed hand of Justice will not find them out and smite them. This is an occupation that will keep them busy up to the time that one or more fearless Committees of Investigation are put upon their traces. From that moment it will be a race of life and death with them. The voice of Evans will not be solitary and alone crying from behind the bars of a prison. There are others who will be forced to join him and transform a solo into a chorus.

As we have said the Cameronian sceptre has departed, and not even the Ring's ghost will come to vex the Legislature, unless it be as a suppliant begging for mercy. It matters not who may be chosen as Senator, he will be a man who never had the slightest connection with the Ring. The members of the Legislature have their choice, and no one has the right to deny it them. They all believe, however, in the one broad principle of Democracy, that the majority should rule; and whomsoever the majority designate will be cheerfully supported by all. Personal preferences will be sunk in acquiescence to the will of the majority.

We can assure the Gazette that its fears are groundless. Of course, it understands the desperate character of the men who compose the Ring, but it seems to forget that the fangs of the serpent have been drawn, and it can no longer transmit its venom.

"The pride of Cameron's race is over."

THE POST OFFICE RING.

Last winter there appeared in THE POST a number of articles on the subject of a Ring existing in the Post Office Department, under which contracts were awarded not to the lowest, but to the highest bidders. It will also be remembered that Hon. John K. Lutterell of California asked for the appointment of a House Committee to enquire into these frauds. Of course a prejudiced Committee was appointed, but even its discoveries were suppressed. It is a fact, however, that what it did discover compelled Mr. A. J. Cresswell to resign his position as Post Master General of the United States inasmuch as his brother-in-law was at the head of the Ring which procured bogus contracts and contracts in which twenty times the legitimate compensation was paid. The following letter will give the public a better idea of the way the Ring worked, than can be given otherwise:

COCHRAN M'LEAN & Co.
462, 464, and 466 Broadway, corner Grand street.
[P. O. Box 425.]

NEW YORK, April 21. 1874.

Hon. J. E. Luttrell.

DEAR SIR: While you are investigating the mail contracts, I wish to call your attention to the great fraud practised upon the people and Congress in the passage of the postal laws of 1872. The provisions of that bill were gotten up and the whole thing fixed by the "Barlow Ring" to prevent any one, unless with abundance of cash, bidding; while Barlow himself, being a President and owner of a bank in Vermont, could certify to millions of checks, if necessary, without being out of a cent.

I am a living witness to the facts you speak of about being paid a stipulated sum to withdraw my bid by Barlow himself, and received it as being the best I could do, not having the least chance of securing a contract. The Corrinne and Helena route was awarded to Gilmer & Salisbury at $17,800 but by hook or crook they received $47,500. My bid was $38,000 for the same service. If you want me or some friends that are in the same boat summon me as a witness.

Please look into the section of the Post Office laws above. Our checks, as well as hundreds of others, are lying in the vaults of the Post Office Department without any sense or the least particle of justice. Note that article if you please. The second assistant, Routt, and the contract clerk, Brown, are all in [the Ring], and should be kicked out.

Please write upon receipt to care of above house. Respectfully, &c.,
J. E. BARROW,
Formerly of St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Barrow refers in this letter to the system of giving out bogus and fraudulent contracts for mail service in the West. Not content with straw bids, the Post-Office Department organized straw routes. What they are and what they cost are best illustrated by the following table from the New York Sun. They are known respectively as routes No. 15,119, No. 15,703, and No. 16,622. Here is what these three routes cost the Government, or rather an over-taxed people, during the contract term of four years from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874:

No. 15,119—Contract from Aug. 16, 1870, three years 10½ months at 12,000	$46,500
Increase pay for about 3 years, say	18,000
Total	$64,500
No. 15,703—Contraction from Aug. 16, 1870, three years 10½ months at $33,000 per annum	$127,925
Increase pay from May 1, 1871, for 3 years and 2 months at $44,000 per annum	139,333
Total	$267,258
No. 16,622—Contract from Aug. 16, 1870, three years 10½ months at $192,000 per annum	$744,000
Increase pay from June 17, 1871, say 3 years, at $32,000	96,000
July 30, 1872, back pay and alteration of contract for side supply equal to four years at $5,000	20,000
Total	$860,000
Aggregate cost of the three straw routes for the contract term	$1,191,758
To perform all necessary service on ground covered by these routes at fair rates would cost:	
No. 15,119—Contract for four full years at $2,000 per annum	$8,000
No. 15,703—Contract for four full years at $2,000 per annum	8,000
No. 16,622—Contract for four full years at $25,000 per annum	100,000
Aggregate necessary cost	$116,000

ACTUAL AGGREGATE SWINDLE, $1,075,758

We gave these same routes in February last, as specimens of the frauds that were being committed against the tax-paying people of the country. Then the truth was witheld from the people. Now it can be no longer concealed. It must come out, and when all of it is revealed the people will indeed be startled. Just think for a moment that more money has been paid for postal service on these three routes than in the whole State of Pennsylvania. In the one case some 20,000 people were served, while in the other 3,521,000 were served. Facts and figures like these need no comment.

MINOR NOTES.

We do not see how a Democratic President can be defeated in 1876.—N. Y. Herald.

IT is stated that during his stay in Florida, Governor Dix will wear an overcoat made exclusively of little American flags.

IN reply to a correspondent, the Philadelphia Ledger says the Masonic Temple in that city cost $1,500,000 including the land.

REPUBLICAN Senators and Members arriving at Washington all speak gloomily in their private talk of the further prospects of the party.

A REPUBLICAN friend who has been watching the rising figures of Tilden's great majority swears "the Democrats are voting yet."—World.

ONE of the things to be first taken into consideration in the next session of Congress, is the President's policy of erecting palaces for all the chief officeholders.

SENATOR CHANDLER sends word to a friend in Washington that his re-election is assured. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the Michigan Legislature is estimated at 22.

COMMISSIONER SMITH, in his report on Indian affairs, accuses Gen. Custer of lying about the existence of gold in the Black Hills. If the accusation is unjust, Custer cannot afford to leave it without refutation.

A GOOD sign that the organs are gaining wisdom is shown in the almost entire unanimity with which they advise the President to keep his hand out of the latest Arkansas imbroglio.

EX-GOV. LUCIEN B. FAIRCHILD is coming into prominence in Wisconsin as a Compromise candidate between the Carpenter and Washburn factions. The opposition to Carpenter is gaining ground every day.

GENERAL MANEY, of Tennessee, has had frequent consultation with the President last week, and rumor connects his name with a Cabinet position or the post at St. Petersburg. General Maney was a Confederate officer and is a Republican.

THE Salem, Massachusetts, Gazette, a Republican paper, tells this evident truth: The greatest curse that to-day rests upon this country comes from active interference with the elections through that network of political power, the Federal offices.

THE Mobile Register learns "on good authority" that a wealthy gentlemen of New York has offered Bishop Quintard to build for the University of the South a library in every respect the equivalent of that of the college of Princeton, New Jersey. The offer has been accepted."

IT is already remarked that the tenure power in the United States Senate, by the Republicans, all other conditions being unchanged, depends on the lives of six Senators now in old age or infirm health, and behind whom are Democratic Governors, or Democratic Legislatures or both. —Chicago Tribune.

EDGEFIELD (S. C.) Advertiser: There is not the slightest doubt in the world that hundreds of negroes in Edgefield county voted twice—many of them three or four times—in the late election. They roamed in bands from one precinct to another with this express design.

AMONG the guests at Fred Grant's card party at the White House, the other evening, was Harrington, now on trial for participating in the Washington safe-burglary. It is no wonder that the respectable people who were inveigled into attending the party were thoroughly disgusted.—Chicago Times.

IT is said that Hon. Hendrick B. Wright will make a contest for a seat in the next Congress from the Twelve district. There appears to have been most outrageous frauds perpetrated, mainly through the use of fraudulent tax receipts purposely provided for by Radical legislation last winter.—Harrisburgh Patriot.

THE vote on Congressmen in Illinois at the late election shows how that State now politically stands. The figures are these:

Democrats	183,370
Republicans	169,667
Democratic majority	13,603

The Democrats carried seven districts which the Republicans carried two years ago. The delegation stands twelve Democrats to seven Republicans.

THE Duke of Brunswick, at the age of eighty-six, is about to marry, it is said, a girl of eighteen. The old fellow, no doubt, fondly believes that with such a young wife he, like the innocent Mr. Toots, can "glide into the silent tomb with ease and smoothness," but if he doesn't descend like an empty salt-barrel down a flight of stone steps, the fact will be among the most remarkable in matrimonial history—Courier-Journal.

REPUBLICANS had better not trust too implicitly in the opinion which prevails extensively among them, that the Democrats in Congress are certain to act in such a crazy way on all public questions that the country will be disgusted, and a Republican victory made sure and easy in the year of the Presidential election. It is not altogetner safe to depend wholly on this sort of thing.—Cin. Commercial.

MR. ABRAM S. HEWITT, in a letter to a Democratic jubilee meeting in Brooklyn said:

"I regard the recent political revolution rather as an indication that the people are willing to try the Democratic party for a season, just as private families are in the habit of taking a new servant on trial; and the people will be just as ready to discard us as it has discarded the Republicans, if we fail to be prudent, patriotic, economical, and wise administrators of the public business. Let us try not to disappoint their last expectations."

THE Governor of Iowa thus began his Thanksgiving proclamation: "It behooves a people whose granaries are full, whose basket and store are overflowing with the good things of earth, whose homes have been preserved from pestilence and plague," and so forth. Further on in this rather inconsistent document he suggests that provisions "be sent to those northwestern counties of the State whose settlers have been reduced to destitution through the recent incursion by grasshoppers from the Western plains."

SAMUEL HENRY, late a colored resident of Salisbury, Md., is an ungrateful reprobate, and does by no means appreciate the goods which the gods provide. For when Mrs. Sam Henry lately presented to him, not twins, not triplets, but as we may say, quadrants—four smiling sable pledges only described by that noun of multitude, cherubim—did Sam Henry show any gratitude for this distinguished boon? None to speak of, we mourn to say. His only remark was: "I ain't gwine to live in dis heah Saulsbury no longer! Dark colored ingrate! Salisbury, Md., will be well rid of him!

THE following is the letter of Governor Seymour on the Senatorship:

SATURDAY, November 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the Utica Observer.

SIR: I learn on my return home that you have brought forward my name in connection with the office of United States Senator. Other journals have also spoken favorably of my selection for that place. I therefore feel that it is due to myself to say publicly through your columns what I have uniformly said in private conversation, "that I am not a candidate for that or for any other official position." The kind way with which the journals of both parties have treated the suggestion that I should be elected to a place so honorable and important is gratifying to me, but for personal reasons I prefer to do my duty as a citizen in the walks of private life. I am, truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

A MALICIOUS LIE NAILED.

[Memphis Appeal (Dem).]

We reproduce, from the most malignant, devilish, and infamous of all the lying Radical organs—the Washington Chronicle—an article suggesting Jefferson Davis as a possible Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Of course, though couched in seeming fair terms, it is of villainous conception, sent out with a view to encourage the belief that the Democracy will put Mr. Davis forward as an inkling of its determination to reverse the results of the war. The Democracy have no such intention. We Democrats of the South labored for the triumph of Tuesday last with no other purpose in view than the perpetuation of the Union under the direction of a party more conservative, better ordered, and having better statesmen for its leaders than the Republican; a party that will not allow the robberies and usurpations of which we of the South justly complain. We are pledged to the constitutional amendments and the laws justly made in pursuance of them, and will stand so. Has the Chronicle the mauliness to print that? We doubt it.

THE Radicals are industriously circulated through the North the declaration of thieving carpet-baggers that the negro and the Northern man are persecuted in the South. What the Northern man and the negro may really expect in the South may be gathered from the address just issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Alabama, wherein the Democracy of that State are told that the recent victory will be a failure unless the rights of all men are preserved inviolate and no race or class subjected to oppression, and citizens of every State who may come among them shall receive that justice and hearty welcome due to brethern of the same great household, without regard to difference of political opinion. This is not an ante-election declaration, spread as a snare to catch votes; it is the sincere and sober admonition of a generous victor.—Courier-Journal.

UNDER the amended Constitution of New York, after the 1st of January next, all members of the Legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempt, will be required, in addition to the usual oath of office, to subscribe to the following:

"And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed or offered or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote," and no other oath, declaration or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.

Some of the newspapers are asking, "Can they take it?"

THE Detroit Tribune continues to pay its attention to Senator Chandler with great and uncomfortable rigor. It reiterates its former statement that Chandler's weight nearly ruined the party at the recent election, and adds: "The greatest possible danger to the Republican party in the immediate future, is that he will succeed. His triumph by such agencies will show that we have learned nothing from our reverse, and that we mean to do nothing to merit restored confidence. It will spread existing discontent, and stimulate farther demoralization."

THE San Francisco Bulletin says that within a few months no less than seven coal-laden ships, bound for that port, have been burned at sea, or in harbors where they had taken refuge. Their cargoes averaged not less than fifteen hundred tons, the loss of coal was not less than ten thousand five hundred tons, worth about $105,000, and the average value of the ships was not less than $60,000 each, or $420,000 in the aggregate. This list is looked upon as a warning against allowing wet coal, which produces spontaneous combustion, to be put into vessels.

THE SOUTH AND THE THIRD TERM.

IN PRESIDENT GRANT'S CASE, LEAST OF ALL, SHOULD THE UNWRITTEN LAW BE VIOLATED—HE CAN HOPE FOR AID FROM ONLY TWO SOUTHERN STATES—THE TERM OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

[Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Cons.)]

It may now be safely assumed that President Grant will be a candidate for re-election—that he will force himself on the Republican party if he can, and if he cannot, will fall back on his avowed satelites and back-stairs friends. Doubtless he could rely on the Mosbys and Platts in Virginia, the Pattersons and Worthingtons in South Carolina, the Packards and Longstreets in Louisiana, and the officeholders everywhere. We do not believe that he will be re-elected; but the time has come when Southern opinion should again be known as to third terms in general and with particular reference to the successful soldier who has been twice elected to the highest office in the Republic.

If there was danger to public liberty half a century ago in making men of high character and generous patriotism President a second time, what reason can be found for choosing thrice a soldier who pursues as President the strategy which he followed as General-in-Chief, who applied the rules of war to times of peace, who plays in politics the game which he played at Cold Harbor, and recklessly hurls at the intrenched battalions of the people the serried legions of the paid servants of the nation? In his case least of all should the unwritten law be violated. Time was when President Grant might have gained the support of the South Carolina Conservatives in his aspirations for a third term. The condition of the State was such that thoughtful citizens would have agreed to vote for Mr. Grant three times or thirty times, had he used his influence and power to disperse the thieves who had lorded it over us these four years or more. It was the instinct of self-preservation which prompted the thought. But President Grant has changed all that. The very need which might have led this people to give Hail to Cæsar moves them now to repudiate and reject him. Why? Because he has set his face against us; because he has been deaf to the pleadings of our Porters, and Chestnuts, and Kershaws, while opening wide his ears to the Pattersons and Mackeys; because he has been here, as elsewhere, the upholder of knaves and demagogues; because he has been the silent foe of the friends of good government in South Carolina, as he has been the active supporter of tyranny and usurpation in the State which, two months ago, Kellogg claimed as his own. Count it for what it is worth! The Conservative citizens of South Carolina will, when occasion serves, prove their abhorrence of the third term project, as a thing dangerous in itself, and especially dangerous in the case of Mr. Grant. What votes he receives in this State will come from that unsavory State Convention, whose "indorsement" of him, in Columbia, for the third term, seems to have consoled him for the loss of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Only two Southern States are now to be counted on by Mr. Grant. In those two the Conservatives will be a unit against him. Every other Southern State will give an overwhelming majority against him and his. But we desire to lift this question above the plane of persons. We hope to see the United States Constitution so amended that the President cannot be a candidate for re-election. The framers of the Constitution of the Confederate States made the term of office of the President six years, but provided that the President should not be re-elected. That is the nature of the amendment which the friends of constitutional liberty should press upon the attention of Congress. We do not desire that the dignity of the Executive office should in any way be dismissed. We think it only right and just that the retiring President should be pensioned by the nation, and so be relieved from the need of money-making while President, or money-earning afterward. It might, also, be wise to give every ex-President a seat and a vote in the Senate. These are matters of detail. What we insist on is that the question which agitates the country be set at rest as rapidly as possible. The majority in Congress may not have either the patriotism or the wisdom which such a step requires, although by promptly taking it they might save the Republican party from absolute extinction. But, if they do not act, their successors will. Or that the country may be sure.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SMALL POX is afflicting the people of Schuylkill county.

THE proposed lecture course in Altoona, this season is pronounced a failure.

UPPER YODER TOWNSHIP, Cambria county, boasts over the presence of a panther.

THE Prohibition State ticket received thirty-four votes in the local-option county of Huntingdon.

AN unoccupied hotel building, near Parker City, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last.

OVER 1,200 bushels of chestnuts have been shipped from the town of Confluence, Somerset county, this fall.

THE coal banks at Sharpsville have suspended shipping coal to Erie, and a large number of men are consequently out of employment.

THE forge department of the New Castle Iron Works has been idle for two weeks. When it resumes it will take name of the Etna Iron and Nail Company.

ONE day last week the dead body of an infant was found floating in the river near Parker City. Several marks were found on the body, indicating foul play.

A BRAKEMAN named Wm. Hallet, of Sharpsville, fell off the cars at Shenango one day recently, receiving injuries from which he died a few hours afterwards.

A DAUGHTER of Mrs. E. E. Swett, of Beaver township, Clarion county, attempted to kindle a fire with oil one day last week, and is not expected to recover now.

TWENTY-ONE moulders, five car makers and four helpers were suspended from one of the foundries of the Pa. R. R. Co., at Altoona on Wednesday. They are nearly all single men.

AN immense slate quarry has been discovered in the bed of the Conestoga creek, near Earlville, Lancaster county, Pa., and extensive preparations are making to work the same.

SAYS the York Democratic Press: Daniel Wolf, of Washington township, has a saffron bed, nine feet square, from which he gathered two thousand, two hundred and sixty blossoms in one day.

MR. JACOB HARRIS, of Perryopolis, Fayette county, recently shot a gray eagle, measuring six feet ten inches from tip to tip. He shot the bird with a rifle that was in the family forty years.

THE Reading Eagle claims to have reliable authority for the statement that the entire working force of the Reading Railroad Company's shops in that city will shortly resume work on full time.

The Hazard Manufacturing Co., of Mauch Chunk, propose, during the coming winter, to put up a new water wheel at their wire mill, and to further greatly improved their present facilities for drawing wire.

IN the the neighborhood of Gettysburg, Indiana county, there is living a man named Rowley, who has been married just ten years, during which time his wife has made him the happy father of eleven children. Four times twins—the last time triplets.

ON Friday evening last Captain Barnes, ex-Treasurer of Beaver county was killed on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Rochester station. He attempted to cross the track in front of the Wellsville Express, going west and becoming bewildered was struck by the engine before he could leave the track.

ON Wednesday last Mrs. N. B. McWilliams, of Parker City, attempted to hurry up the fire in a cook stove by throwing crude oil into it. The oil took fire, and was spilled by the excited mother upon a babe which she held in her arms, and on a little girl aged four years, who was standing by her side. The little girl died on Thursday from her injuries, and the infant is not expected to recover.

THE Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have appropriated $1,000 to the Pittsburgh Conference $5,000 having been asked. The Central Conference asked $3,000 and received $1,000: the Erie Conference asked $4,000 and received $800, and the West Virginia Conference asked $500 and were given $1,000 The total amount appropriated by the Board of Managers for the ensuing year was $144,050.

OHIO NEWS.

THE dwelling of Marshall Vestal in Green Camp township, Marion county, was recently destroyed by fire. All the household goods were also destroyed.

BUT two members of the Road Committee put in an appearance at the scene of the Herron Hill fire yesterday afternoon. What means to extinguish the fire those members will report has not been ascertained.

THE school established at St. Clairsville for the purpose of teaching the young African idea how to shoot is attended by one dusky pupil. The "culled" parents want to send their "chillen" to the school for whites.

ON Tuesday of last week Mr. John Cole, residing about four miles south of Perrysville, Ohio, had one of his hands torn off by a threshing machine, while engaged in threshing for a neighbor. The injuries were of such a nature that amputation was necessary. Mr. Cole is highly respected in the vicinity in which he lives.

THE LATE WHITE HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The President has again given an illustration of his extraordinary contempt for public opinion. On Wednesday evening there was a brilliant entertainment at the White House in compliment to his son and the bride. To this were invited the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, the higher officers of the army and navy, the Diplomatic Corps, and last, not least, Boss Shepherd and Richard Harrington, who are now undergoing trial in the Criminal Court of the District for one of the most disgraceful crimes known to the law. In the morning Harrington was in Court, his accusers and prosecutors being the Assistant Attorney-General of the United States Mr. Hill and Mr. Riddle, specially appointed to the same office by the Department of the Justice to conduct the prosecution. At night the culprit's robes are dropped, and he appears in the throng of the distinguished visitors at the White House, an honored guest of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The effect of such proceedings upon the Administration of criminal justice can readily be seen. It is, in effect, the President saying to the jury: "Acquit this man, as he is my friend." This affair is the sensation of to-day. Its accompaniment was seen in the the Court-room in the afternoon, when the United States District Attorney, Fisher, appeared as counsel for Whitely, now on trial, whose attempt to overawe a witness and thereby influence the jury has elicited the severest condemnation of the Judge who presides at the trial.

CALIFORNIA.

Marriage of a Millionaire's Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—The daughter of Wm. Sharon, a banker of this city, was married last night by Archbishop Alemany, to T. G. Newlands, attorney. A brilliant assemblage was present. The wedding presents from the father of the bride were worth one million dollars.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

O my little sea-side girl,
What is in your garden growing?
"Rock-weeds and tangle-grass,
With the slow tide coming-going;
Samphire and marsh-rosemary,
All along the wet shore creeping;
Sandwort, beach-peas, pimpernel,
Out of nooks and corners peeping."

O my little prairie girl,
What's in bloom among your grasses?
"Spring-beauties, painted-cups,
Flushing when the south wind passes;
Beds of rose-pink centaury;
Compass-flowers to north-west turning;
Larkspur, orange-gold puccoon;
Leagues of lilies flame-red burning."

O my little mountain girl,
Have you anything to gather?
"White everlasting-bloom,
Not afraid of wind or weather;
Sweet-brier, leaning on the crag
That the lady-fern hides under;
Harebells, violets white and blue;
Who has sweeter flowers, I wonder?"

O my little maidens three,
I will lay your pretty posies—
Sea-scented, cloud-bedewed,
Prairie grasses, mountain roses—
On a bed of shells and moss.
Come and bend your bright heads nearer!
Dear though all your blossoms are,
You three human flowers are dearer,

Lucy Larcom, in St. Nicholas for December.

BIG TREES.

The largest and oldest trees in the world are the Baobabs of Africa and Australia. There are two species,—the Adansonia gregorie, which is peculiar to Australia, and the Adansonia digitata, which abounds in West and Africa. The trees do not rise to an excessive height, but attain an enormous circumference. Several have been measured which had a girth of from 70 to 77 feet. A few feet from the ground, the main trunk gives off immense branches, which extend horizontally from 50 to 100 feet. The entire tree has the appearance of a perfect hemisphere,—sometimes being 100 feet in height and 150 in circumference. A group of these trees crowning its headlands, gives name to the Cape de Verde Islands,—"Green Cape."

The Baobab does not attain its full growth until it is 800 years old. Adanson, the botanist after whom the genus was named by Linnæus, calculated the age of the trees by an inscription which he discovered in the bark of one on the Cape de Verde Islands. The inscription was cut in the fifteenth century, and 300 layers of wood had grown over it. Comparing the thickness of these with that of trees whose age was known, he arrived at an approximate knowledge of the age of different specimens. "He has found," says Humboldt, for a diameter of about 30 feet, an age of 5,100 years." According to this, there are Baobabs from 5,000 to 6,000 years old,—hoary patriarchs which were in their vigorous and lusty prime when the Pyramids were building.

The woolly leaves of the Baobab have from three to seven leaflets radiating from a common centre. They drop from the tree during the hot and dry summers of the tropical regions where they grow, but put forth again in the rainy season, which lasts from December to June. The flowers of the Baobab are white and very large, somewhat resembling the mallows, and droop on stems a yard in length. The honey which the trees make from them is greatly esteemed by the Abyssinians for its perfume and flavor. The fruit of the African Baobab is of the size of citron, and is often called "money bread." The shell passes in ripening from green to yellow and brown. The interior is filled with a spongy, juicy substance, of a pale-chocolate color. It is slightly acid and pleasant to the taste. The expressed juice mixed with sugar is highly valued as a beverage, being very refreshing and effectual in quenching thirst, and possessing medicinal qualities which render it a specific in putrid and pestilential fevers.

The Baobab is emollient and mucilaginous in all its parts. The Africans dry and reduce the leaves to powder, which they sprinkle upon their daily food, for the purpose of diminishing the excessive perspiration to which they are subject in a torrid climate. Europeans also find this powder useful in cases of diarrhea, fever, and other maladies. In Egypt, the dried pulp of the fruit is mixed with water and used in dysentery.

The Africans regard the Baobab with superstitious veneration; and well they may revere a tree which for century after century supplies them with food, and drink, and medicine. The hollow trunks of the trees are used as places of sepulture, of encampment, and as magazines. Some of them are so large as to admit 240 men in their inclosure.

The Australian Baobab is rarely found beyond 100 miles from the coast. It occurs most frequently on the Gleneig River. It flourishes best on level, sandy tracts. Its fruit is smaller than that of the African species, but is highly prized by the natives, who make great use of it. The German settlers on the Orange River call this fruit, from its acid taste, "Cream of Tarter."

A CHILD OF THE SEA.

Yesterday afternoon a very interesting baptismal service was held on board a vessel in the harbor of Baltimore. The bark Jessy, recently arrived from Rio Janeiro, had brought among its passengers a precious baby, a wee little maiden, daughter of the gallant Captain Symons, whose name was not on the roll of the ship's company when the ship sailed, but whose little bark was launched upon the waves of this troublesome world whilst the good ship Jessy was yet far out upon the bosom of the broad Atlantic. Of course the captain of the Jessy, the father of the sweet little voyager, was happy, as he had a right to be, and never was a nautical incident more carefully recorded than the birth of this "daughter of the sea." The record of the happy event stands on the log: "Born October 23d, 1874, in latitude 32 deg. 5 min. north; longitude 75 deg. 10. min. west," that is to say somewhere off our southern coast between Florida and Cape Hatteras. When the captain got to port one of his first thoughts was to make his little daughter a member of the Christian Church and to have her duly receive her Christian name, and so a clergyman was sent for, the Rev. Richard Hayward, one of the minister's of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, who yesterday administered the sacrament of baptism on board the ship in the presence of the parents of the child and some of the friends of the happy captain. When, in accordance with form for the "Ministration of Baptism," the minister called upon the parents to "name this child," the answer came: "Florida Hatteras," in memory of the place of her nativity as near as it could well be expressed in two words.—[Baltimore American.

AN AFRICAN DANDY.

Who would suppose that a wild African, whose only dress is a piece of skin, would trouble himself about fashions?

To be sure, he feels no interest in the style of coats or hats, but he is just as much absorbed in the great business of adorning himself as though he followed the fashions of Paris. Curious styles he has too, as a German traveler has lately told us.

To begin with, the hair is the object of his greatest care. Its training begins in the cradle,—or would if he had a cradle,—when it is tortured into some extraordinary form, and kept there by means of gum-arabic and ashes, till after long years it will retain the shape of itself. Sometimes it is like a cockscomb, and sometimes like a fan. One poor baby's hair will be trained, so that in time it will stand up in rolls over the head, like the ridges on a melon, while another's is taught to stand out like the rays of the sun, as usually represented in pictures. With some Africans, part of it hangs down in long, regular braids or twists, and the rest is laid up in monstrous puffs on each side of the head. But the drollest one of all is made to look like the glory around the head of a saint—in pictures. The hair is taken in single locks, stretched out to its greatest length, and fastened at the ends to a hoop. The hoop is held in place by strong wires, and its edge ornamented with small shells. The effect is very comical.

In most of these wonderful arrangements the hair is parted in the middle (I wonder if our young gentlemen imported that style from Africa), and is kept in place by plenty of gum and ashes, or clay.

All this elaborate hair-dressing is on the heads of the men. The women of the country wear their hair in the simplest manner, perhaps for the reason that the wife does the cooking, cultivates the land, adorns the body of her husband with paint, and dresses his hair, which must be enough to keep her time well occupied.

His hair once dressed, this African dandy turns his mind to the further decoration of his body! First he rubs his shining skin with a mixture of grease and ashes, or powdered wood of a red color, puts on his scanty garment, made of the skin of some animal, or of bark, occasionally trimmed with the long black tail of a monkey or other animal, and then he is ready for his ornaments.

Across his forehead, just under the edge of his hair, like a fringe, he hangs a string of teeth. They may be teeth of dogs, or other animals, or, if he is a great warrior, of his human victims.

Next he adorns his breast with an ornament made of ivory, cut to resemble lions' teeth, and spread out in star-shape. Around his neck he hangs several necklaces made of strips of skin cut from the hippopotamus, and finishes up with paint in various styles; dots, or stripes, or zigzags, squares like a checker-board, or marbled all over.—[From "African Fashions," by Olive Thorne, in St. Nicholas for December.

BEAUTY BORROWING FROM THE BEAST.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and if fashion has any influence upon Fahrenheit we are likely to have a winter of very great severity. Fashionable ladies, who have been dressed like men, must now dress like wild animals. All the new tissues are to resemble furs, and as, a few years ago, young ladies were said to wear Dolly Vardens, so now they will put on their "camels." That is the generic name by which the Parisian modistes have called this year's fabrics, though of course there is a variety allowed, and a young lady may appear as a reindeer, as a bear, as a northern elk,—in fact, as any rough-skinned animal she may select. But it is necessary that the skins should consist of as few pieces as possible. The "camel", and a collar which will be known in the fashionable world as a dog's collar, will complete the costume. Even if the winter of 1874 should be as inclement as that of 1870 there may be days when the "camel" would be too warm, and so less heavy garments have to be prepared. Still, the relations with the animal world will be kept up. Ladies, when they cannot go but like beasts, will go out like birds. All trimmings are to be made of feathers,—cocks' feathers, pheasant's feathers, peacocks' feathers. This plumage is to cover the dresses, but a whole bird will be in the hat. A very fashionable lady may, therefore, assume a parrot's head and a peacock's tail.—[London Globe.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Professor Wilder gives these short rules for action in case of accident: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below. If choked, get upon all fours, and cough. For light burns, dip the part in cold water, if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish. Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase the danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath, and then stoop low, but if carbon is suspected, then walk erect. Suck poison wounds, unless your mouth is sore. Enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay. Hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal, or end of a cigar. In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by water or mustard. For acid poisons, give acids; in case of opium poisoning, give strong coffee and keep moving. If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

ACTRESSES THAT HAVE GOT MARRIED.

Miss Clara Morris is said to have been married for some time to a wealthy young Englishman, a Mr. Narriott, a very gentlemanly and intelligent individual, and very devoted to his gifted young wife.

Albani was first said to be engaged, but it is now stated that she was married before she left England to Mr. Gye, the son of the London manager of that name, who, with her mother, accompanied her to this country.

Lastly, Cary, our Annie Louise, was, has, is married to Max Strakosch. One thing is undoubtedly true, and that is, that her costumes are infinitely richer than ever before.—[Balt. American.

THE LADY'S GIFT.

"O, give me something, Lady!
For I have given my heart—
A trifle to replace it,
When we are far apart."
She drew from out her bosom
A rose-bud wet with dew,
And gave it to him, saying,
"Here's something, Sir, for you."
"I take it, and will keep it,
For never lady wore
A flower so pure and perfect—
But you must give me more!"

"I have no more to give, Sir,
A simple maid like me,
Who has nor birth nor fortune,
What should she have!" said she.
"But you have gold," he answered;
"No lady in the land
So rich a dower." "What is it?"
"The ring upon your hand?"
She slipped from off her finger
The little ring she wore.
"I take it, and will wear it—
But you must give me more?"

"What more have I to give you?
Why give you any thing?
You had my rose before, Sir,
And now you have my ring."
"You have forgotten one thing."
"I do not understand."
"The dew goes with the rose-bud,
And with the ring the hand?"
She gave her hand; he took it,
And kissed it o'er and o'er:
I give myself to you, love;
I cannot give you more!"

—R. H. Stoddard

AN INDIAN MONARCH'S RETREAT.

A VISIT TO THE MIMIC KINGDOM OF THE EX-KING OF OUDE—THE GREATEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD—A MOUNTAIN OF SERPENTS.

[Calcutta Correspondence of the London Times.]

I sought out the Political Resident of the ex-King of Oude, whose kingdom now lies on the banks of the Hooghly, at Garden Reach, about three miles from Calcutta, down the river. The permission to visit the grounds was at once accorded, and I was accompanied by the Political Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson, who is engaged in admistering political duties and magisterial justice within the four walls of the ex-King of Oude's mimic kingdom, in which, however, save where the law of India is in question, there can be no interference on the part of the Indian Government. Within the walls the King is supreme. His kingdom, though small, is compact. His subjects are in all about 6,000, and devoted to him. His court is perfect in form. His officers of state, several of the chief of whom accompanied us over the grounds, have their titles and gradations as they or those who went before them had in Oude. The King has three principal houses in his little kingdom, and has named them respectively "Sultan Khanah," "Azud Munzil," and "Zurd Kootee."

Round the second of these is the Royal Menagerie, unquestionably one of the finest in the world. It contains about 20,000 birds, beasts, and snakes, ranged in the pretty order of zig-zag disorder on the four sides of a magnificent tank about 300 feet long by 240 feet wide, almost alive with every conceivable variety of fresh water fish that can live in a hot climate, and covered with broods or specimens of every known water bird which love or money has been potent enough to secure. The pigeons seem to be the King's favorites. They number 18,000, arranged in thousands here and there in different parts of the enclosure, and are of every variety and color—I should say, the finest existing collection of pigeons. Along the banks of the lake roam at will the ostrich and the pelican, mingling with swans, geese, and a host of birds known to ordinary individuals, with a host more known only to the naturalist or bird fancier. Around, or amid, all these (for the freedom of all but the wild animals is unbounded) are goats and sheep, representing many climates and species, camels, dromedaries, ibis, and I know not what.

The snakes have for their home a "mountain," in shape like the dome of St. Paul's, only not more than about 30 feet high, and with perhaps an equal diameter at the base. This dome is covered with holes of different sizes, the homes for snakes of all ages and dimensions. Here the reptiles rule supreme; they are fed, housed, and allowed their own will and pleasure as freely as the King has his—within treaty obligations. Elsewhere in the grounds we find many of the beautiful grass snakes, and others of a like kind, in no case poisonous, but difficult to distinguish from snakes that are poisonous. Finally, we had a fine collections of cobras brought out; and all the native attendants (I am sure we must have had 50) crowded around to see the work of a short, thick-set, muscular, and rather grim-looking man, who has the snakes in charge. The little man, (described also as a wrestler) was "under a cloud" in consequence of some offence, and he spoke perhaps more defiantly than even his wont to his superiors; but I should say he would at no time be very bland. When his assistants hesitated he dashed his hand into the jar and pulled out huge cobras, whose touch is death. There was no charming or jugglery, but merely a dangerous exhibition of the King's pets. One could scarcely, as one looked on the coolness of the operation, remove from one's mind the impression that the reptiles had been robbed of their deadly poison; but they had not. The King would have no such shams about him. The charm is in the power to kill. All that the little man affected was downright hardihood, induced by long practice, and, of course, by a knowledge of the habits of cobras.

Around the menageries are those solid, picturesque little buildings, with marble floors and stuccoed walls so much in request in the East. They are so constructed that the ex-King or his friends are able to rest almost at any point while walking among the pets of the menageries. At night every part of these buildings, and indeed also of the entire grounds, is lit up with innumerable small lamps, of different colors, whose light (in the case of the building) is also reflected from the ceiling by similar colored balls—very dear from their gorgeousness to the heart of an Eastern potentate, as they are pleasing to the imagination of his people. The only other noticeable fact is that (as in all Eastern houses I have seen, especially where European habits are imitated) the gilt and display cover dirty walls, and are further set off by articles of furniture entirely misplaced. The ex-King, on some ground of etiquette, never attends at Government House, but he is visited by every Viceroy on selected occasions, and the regulated amount of honor is always meted out to him with properly adjusted Eastern scales of etiquette.

He has an income from the Government of £10,000 a month, and a small additional sum from the rent of a native bazaar outside his territory. Inside those four walls he spends his entire income and more. At all events, he saves nothing, and seldom seems free from a royal craving for money. This will not be wondered at when I say that he has, in addition to two wives, 39 Mahuls (that is, persons who bear children,) and 100 Begums—who, I presume, do not. Fancy the amount required in London for 141 ladies, royal in position at least! He has also living a family of 31 sons and 25 daughters, and he lost a son some days ago. He spends his days in his menagerie, and in drawing, painting, and writing poetry. His songs are said to be excellent, according to native taste, and some which are called after his name—"Huzrut-Ki-Thoongree—are sung by dancing girls all over Calcutta, Benares, and many other of the principal towns of India. His ex-Majesty's evenings are spent among musicians and dancing girls.

One of his four principal houses, all of which are furnished "in great style", is selected for the day, and there he passes the night—Calcutta meanwhile as ignorant of his pleasures as he of its as if he were still in Oude. Every avenue to the palaces is guarded grimly, and woe to the person who attempts to break the guard. All this cannot be maintained without lavish expenditure; in fact, the King maintains a little town, providing the elite of it with choice amusement, and the whole town with amusement of some sort, in addition to providing them with the means of living. The little camp is, in its way, royal—as Eastern people understand royalty. The menagerie costs in feeding, £500 a month. The grounds are beautifully kept, and employ 300 gardeners; who, of course, must be paid. The people employed are more than feudal retainers; they belong to the ex-King body and soul; and if an order had been given for the Snake Chief, with his grim, surly face and his well-knit limbs, to spring upon Colonel Thomson and throttle him on the spot, the man would at least have tried to obey. Such is the life of one of our ex-Kings.

THE FAMINE IN NEBRASKA.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF SUFFERING—SUICIDE AND STARVATION.

[St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.]

People living in the good city of St. Joseph have but little idea of the sufferings endured by people in many of the counties of Kansas and Nebraska; and yet is by this section of country that St. Joseph has been largely built up, and to which it must look for much of its future prosperity. Twenty thousand dollars was contributed here for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and yet Chicago never invested a a dollar in this city. Cannot there be a regularly organized movement and liberal contribution for those who have been our friends in the past and will be still better friends in the future? We cite this morning two cases that recently occurred in Nebraska.

Conductor Tom Davis informs us that on Thursday night a man named Thomas Stamford, residing near Belvidere, on the St. Joe and D. C. railroad, committed suicide by hanging himself. The man was a homesteader, and had a family of four or five girls, some of them quite young. His crop was completely destroyed by the drouth and grasshoppers, and with winter coming on, he found himself penniless and without any means of subsistence. Driven to despair, he preferred risking the uncertainties of the next world to the trouble of this. Yesterday morning his body was found suspended from one of the rafters of his residence.

Yesterday Messrs. Westheimer Brothers showed us a letter from Schuyler Colfax county, Nebraska, in which a graphic picture is given of the destitution in that section. About half a crop of wheat was raised in the county, and that is all the people have to subsist on. Scores of families that have lived comfortably heretofore have nothing to eat except boiled wheat. The writer mentions the case of one family, residing some distance from Schuyler, where four of the members are now lying helplessly ill, with nothing for diet save boiled wheat; and adds that in the past few days two of the children actually died from sheer starvation. He further says that many people must starve unless immediate relief is afforded.

It looks almost incredible that any one should starve in a country like this, yet when facts are vouched for by gentlemen whose word no man can doubt, they must be believed.

RECENT ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

We may see numerous black stones in the British Museum, which record the sale and purchase of particular lands, and the most terrible curses are invoked upon the heads of those who should injure and destroy these evidences of the ownership of property. One of them, lately found by Mr. Smith tells us that the ground mentioned in it was bestowed by the King upon a sort of poet-laureate, on account of some panegyrics he had written upon the Kingdom. Still more plentiful than these are private contract tablets often in an outer coating of clay, on which an abstract of the contents of the inner tablet is stamped. Many of them are pierced with holes, through which strings were passed attached to leaves of papyri. The latter have long since perished; the papyrus was used by the Accadians as a writing material at a remote date, although the more durable clay tablets were preferred. The mercantile class seems to have consisted chiefly of Semites, rather than of Accadians: and if we want to find the fullest development of business and commerce we must come down to the eighth and seventh centuries B. C. when Nineveh was a bustling centre of trade. Tyre had been destroyed by the Assyrian Kings, and trade had transferred itself further to the East. Carchemish, which was favorably situated near the Euphrates, was the meeting-place of the merchants of all nations, and the "manch of Carchemish" became the standard of weight. Houses and other property, including slaves, were bought and sold; and the carefulness with which the deeds of sale or lease were drawn up, the details into which they went, and the number of attending witnesses, were quite worthy of a modern lawyer. Money, too, was lent at interest, usually at the rate of 4 per cent. but sometimes, more especially when goods like iron were borrowed, at 3 per cent. Security for the loan was often taken in houses or other property. The witnesses and contracting parties generally affixed their seals; but where they were too poor to possess any, a nail-mark was considered sufficient. All this appreciation and interchanging of property led, as we might suppose, to testamentary devolution, and no less a document than the private will of Sennacherib is now in the British Museum.—[Fraser's Magazine.

HIGH PLAY IN GERMANY.

INTERIOR OF THE PRIVATE GAMBLING HOUSE AT BADEN.

A Baden correspondent of the London Times in giving a description of the modern "Kursael" says:

The shrine contains two rooms opening into each other, one consecrated usually to trente et quarante, but in which faro and other games of hazard are also played, and the other devoted exclusively to roulette. They are very quietly, though comfortably, furnished and the only thing that strikes one as at all unusual about them—except, of course, the tables—is that the various pier-glasses are employed, of all odd places in the world, for posting the placards containing regulations with regard to the different games and other official notices. This novel use of a mirror certainly looks like business, and prepares one for the discovery that no ladies, whether "from Paris" or elsewhere, are admitted, as they are to the hotel roulette tables which I have in a former letter described. Their presence might lead to trifling and frivolities incompatible with the serious objects of the meeting. In the same earnest spirit there is no flourishing about, as at the hotel, of iced champagne. Any such public house parade is carefully eschewed, not merely as showy and vulgar, but as a reflection on the game itself, as tending to imply that the genuine gambler and gentleman has to be tempted into losing his money by any other excitement or pleasure than that of the loss itself. But as, of course, being human and reasonable, he must drink, such simple and serious liquors as brandy and soda, beer, and light wines are provided without stint. I have no doubt that anybody who liked to ask for it could have champagne or, for the matter of that Johannisberg or Tokay. But there is very little drinking—wonderfully little, considering how many Englishmen are in the room. The courteous waiters, gliding swiftly and noiselessly from chair to chair, are generally carrying only seltzur water or a cigar.

There is not, however, much money—at least what an ordinary plain man of business would consider money—lying upon the tables. The small strong box in the centre, over which the noble host himself presides, may indeed contain, for aught I know, untold millions. But lying visibly about in confused heaps among the players, or near the banker in carefully arranged rows, are endless bone counters, some plain white, others tastefully inlaid with rings of various colors, from red to the most delicate mauve. Their intrinsic value is not great—not more, perhaps, that of a bank note—and they look charmingly innocent and pretty playthings for children. Still a good deal of mischief may be done with them. The plain whites are the lowest—the copper coinage—being worth only two thalers each, or 6s. A red ring at once raises their value to ten thalers. Then there are other colored pieces of various values, from five thalers to 100, until the plain white reasserts itself, and two or three modest figures in black show that it is worth from 200 to 500 thalers, or £75. There may have been counters of higher value, though I did not see any. Yet, by playing steadily from, say, 11 P. M. to 3 A. M., it is possible to lose a fairly satisfactory sum even through the medium of £75 pieces. The system of playing with counters is, no doubt, immensely in the bank's favor—in the way, that is, of encouraging high play. It is not in human nature, at least civilized nature, to treat a small bit of bone, however neatly colored, with the respect one feels readily enough for a sovereign or a £10 note. Young players scatter 25-thaler pieces over the table who would hesitate about staking sovereigns though not a third of the value. As for the plain whites—the copper units—it is amusing to see what vile dross they come to be considered before the evening is out. Six shillings is not a sum which even millionaires give habitually to beggars and waiters. But a player with his pockets full of reds and mauves feels almost as much ashamed of offering a handful of whites to the gentlemen out of livery who sees him to the door as if they were copper.

A PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF THE CLAIMANT.

The sisters of Arthur Orton have sent a petition to the Home Secretary for the release of the Claimant, which was denied by the Home Secretary. They deny the identity of the prisoner with Arthur Orton, and say: "Arthur was taller when he left England at eighteen years of age than this gentleman was when we saw him in 1868. Arthur, when he left home in 1852, was thin, and not likely to become stout, any more than the rest of his brothers, who are all thin men. Arthur, like his brothers, had a short body and long legs and arms; whilst this gentleman has a long body and short legs and arms. Arthur, like his brothers, had straight legs; this gentleman has an in-knee. Arthur, like his brothers, had a long foot with a low instep; this gentleman has a short foot with a high instep. Arthur's hands, like those of his brothers, were long and bony; this gentleman's are short and fleshy. Arthur, like his brothers, had a curved back; this gentleman has a hollow back. Arthur's eyes, like those of his brothers, were light blue; this gentleman's are dark. Arthur's hair was light brown; this gentleman's is dark brown, as your Majesty may see by the small lock of each which we humbly enclose. Arthur had no birth-mark on his side; this gentleman, it was sworn in the trial, has such a mark. Arthur had small-pox marks on his face; this gentleman has none. Arthur had a deep cut or scar across his face; this gentleman has no such cut or scar. Arthur had his ears pierced, and he wore ear-rings; this gentleman, it has been proved, has not had his ears pierced, and therefore he cannot have worn ear-rings."

SOMETHING new and pretty in glove boxes is a miniature van (similar to those used in Paris to deliver packages) with horse in the shafts and burly looking driver in the box—all in *papier mache*. You open the door in the rear of the van, and a dozen pairs of nine-buttoned kid gloves greet the eyes. They are done up in perfumed colored tissue, and look "lovely."

CADENABBIA.

No sound of wheels or hoof-beat breaks
The silence of the summer day,
As by the loveliest of all lakes,
I while the idle hours away.

I pace the leafy co'onnade,
Where level branches of the plane
Above me weave a roof of shade
Impervious to the sun and rain.

At times a sudden rush of air
Flutters the lazy leaves o'erhead,
And gleams of sunshine toss and flare
Like torches down the path I tread.

By Somariva's garden gate
I make the marble stairs my seat,
And hear the water as I wait,
Lapping the steps beneath my feet.

The undulation sinks and swells,
Along the stony parapet,
And far away the floating bells,
Tingle upon the fishers' nets.

Silent and slow, by tower and town,
The freighted barges come and go,
Their pendant shadows gliding down
By town and tower submerged below.

The hills sweep upward from the shore,
With villas scattered one by one
Upon their wooded spurs, and lower
Bellaggio blazing in the sun.

And dimly seen, a tangled mass
Of walls and woods, of light and shade,
Stands beckoning up the Stelvio Pass
Varenna with its white cascade.

I ask myself, Is this a dream?
Will it all vanish into air?
Is there a land of such supreme,
And perfect beauty anywhere?

Sweet vision! Do not fade away;
Linger until my heart shall take,
Into itself the summer day,
And all the beauty of the lake.

Linger until upon my brain
Is stamped an image of the scene;
Then fade into the air again,
And be as if thou hadst not been.

Longfellow in the December Atlantic.

THE ORIGIN OF MOSS-AGATES.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, writing from the plains, says that Professor Mudge, of Kansas, has found where "moss-agates," come from, and knows just how to get at them. As they are usually discovered in the loose plains gravel, they have been supposed to owe their present deposit to "drift," their original home having been in the north. Professor Mudge has found, however, surprising as it seems, that they originated in the pliocene deposits of Kansas. In some localities, this pliocene consists of a sedimentary silicious deposit, formed of material varying from coarse flint quartz chalcedony. Oxide of manganese, more or less crystallized in minute moss-like sprigs extend through the whole stratum, which is often eight feet thick. The "agates" are mainly found in the upper six inches, and some of them are remarkably beautiful. The whole mass is very interesting to the mineralogist, as showing the so-called "moss-agate" through the whole process of its formation. The lower portion indicates an imperfect solution of the silica and oxide of manganese, but the upper few inches, where the best specimens are found, evince the deposit in a high state of chemical development. The "moss-agate" deposit forms the cap-rock of all the high hills in the vicinity of Sheridan, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and also about Fort Wallace. In one instance Professor Mudge found bones and portions of the tusk of a mastodon, which, in process of fossilization had changed to nearly pure silica, and in the change had become infused with fine, spring-like crystals of black oxide of manganese, thus presenting the strange phenomenon of ivory actually converted into "moss-agate." Some of the specimens cannot be detected in appearance from the real gem. Professor Mudge thinks the agency which produced this singular freak of nature must have been similar to the action of the "hot spring" of Iceland and Yellowstone park, the only known natural agency that will make silica out of organic substances. The fact is a curious one at any rate; and, while it may overstock the moss-agate" markets, it furnishes the scientist a revelation of rare interest and value. Professor Marsh, of Yale is already giving it critical examination, and specimens have been furnished to other prominent gentlemen in his line of business.

USEFUL HINTS.

A lady writing to the Country Gentleman thus recapitulates some of the valuable suggestions she had the good sense to learn from her servant girls. She says:

The other day Mary was ironing, and asked for a piece of sandpaper to rub her irons on. I was astonished that I never thought of it before. It is so nice; removes every bit of starch or anything else, and makes them so smooth.

One girl told me that old corsets make the best stove cloths. Just one-half at a time is a convenient size. They are ready-made and much better, when unfolded, to take hold, and much easier to wash. Just throw them in with the brown towels, as many as you happen to get during the week, and they come out clean and ready to use again.

Another girl pours hot water on the blades only of steel knives, and they wipe easily and do not need drying.

Another one told me the best way to keep hams and dried beef was to pack it in dry salt. We have tried it several years, with perfect success. An old salt barrel is convenient. Set it in some cool, dry place; put quite a thick layer of salt in the bottom; then pack in the hams, using the pieces of dried beef, if you have any, for chinking; cover with salt, then hams and salt again, till the barrel is full. There is not the least danger from insects, if the hams are smoked and the beef dried and put away early, before the flies come around; and they are much nicer to handle than when put in ashes or oats, or anything of that kind.

WIND AND WIND INSTRUMENTS.

The force requisite to drive the music out of the various wind instruments in most frequent use has lately been scientifically gauged, and the result can not but seriously diminish the sympathy which unenlightened audiences have heretofore entertained for the full-cheeked performers upon the trumpet, the bombardon, the bassoon, and the rest. The euphonium and the bombardon are the easiest of all to sound upon low notes, and the clarinet is the hardest, next to it being trumpet and the bassoon; but the hardest to sound on the high notes is the euphonium, then come the bombardon, cornet, trumpet, horn, bassoon, oboe, and last of all the clarinet, which is not half so hard to sound a high note as a low one with. None of them requires as much effort as a sneeze or cough, and the theory of lung injury from this sort of work is a mistake. As for the sweet, or the terrific sounds, "a breath can make them as a breath has made," and the man on the stage who empties his lungs into the trumpet, and occasionally pauses to empty the trumpet, too, is not having as hard a time after all as the one in the audience who puts his energies into a sneeze, nor does that one begin to rival the man who wants to sneeze, but doesn't dare. He is the true subject for pity. Science can not measure the silent efforts that he puts forth.—[Hartford Courant.

VARIETIES.

THE "halo" bonnet—the latest out, is said to be a fac-simile of a dish-pan with a brim.

IT is proposed to form a "Survivors' Association" by the Confederate soldiers of Georgia.

PRINTER'S ink may be black, but it sheds more light than any other luminary, however bright.

THE New York society papers are complaining of a dearth of foreign gentlemen with titles of nobility, this winter.

NILSON is to receive, in Russia, during December of this year and January of next year, 7,000 francs for each performance.

IT is said that carved wooden cups are to take the place of wine glasses for sherry, the fashion now being to drink it out of wood.

PHILADELPHIA is to have an Irish military company of "gallowglasses," every member of which is to be six feet in height, or taller.

DON'T sit still and croak about the hard winter that's coming. Husband your resources and systematize your charities, and it may not prove so hard after all.

THE Princess of Wales it is noted recently went to see "La Princesse Georges" in Paris, a play which the Lord Chamberlain will not permit to be produced in England.

THE American Express Company has been sued for the starvation of a mocking bird, which was sent from Boston to Pittsfield. The directions for feeding were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA Ledger:

"Put away the well-worn cradle,
Marked by Jimmie's little thumbs;
Put it in the garret corner
Till another angel comes."

AN inebriate man, walking along the street, regarded the moon with sovereign contempt. "You needn't feel so proud," he said, "you are full only once a month, and I am every night."

THE Paris Journal says that the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is about to sell her diamonds, estimated at a value of twelve millions of francs. They will be disposed of by auction in London.

A COUNCIL BLUFFS lawyer ate peanuts in court and was fined $10 for contempt. The Judge remarked that he was determined to uphold the majesty of the law if it killed the entire peanut crop of the South.

THE magnificent mansion of Le Grand Lockwood at Norwalk, Conn., which cost over $1,000,000, is for sale at $110,000, and the citizens of the town are urged to buy it for a town hall, using the spacious grounds for a public park.

IN Paris a gentleman bet that he would smoke twelve cigars in one evening. He was taken sick on his eighth cigar, but persisted and won his bet. Professor Chevalier was called to attend him the same night, but not in time to save his life.

A POLICEMAN in Chicago, passing a house one night recently, heard a woman screaming, "O, Henry, Henry, come here quick! Susan! mother! the baby!" Gallantly breaking in the door and rushing up stairs, the officer found that the baby had just cut a tooth.

IT is not likely that Victoria will peg out right away. Her grandfather, George III., died at 82; George IV., her uncle, at 68; another uncle, the duke of York, at 64; another, William IV., at 72; another, the duke of Sussex, at 70; another, the duke of Cambridge, at 67, and her mother attained the age of 75.

A WEALTHY citizen of New York, estimated to be worth at least one million dollars, was recently discovered to have married three wives. The first is living in England, he obtained a separation from the second, and the third has sued him for $100,000 damages. These matrimonial transactions took place at intervals during the past 40 years.

THE Hong Kong Press, in an article upon the terrible typhoon which swept over China on the 22nd and 23d of September, estimates the number of lives lost at 8,000, and the damage to property at $5,000,000. Houses were blown down, crops uprooted, innumerable vessels and small boats wrecked or foundered, and property of all kinds seriously damaged.

AT Zion Calvinistic Chapel, in Nottingham, England, there has long been a dispute in reference to the pastorship. The other night the contending parties met in the building, when they soon got to high words, and finally to fighting, as to which should have possession of the books and property of the church. The Rev. Mr. Lankford, one of the rival ministers, was so injured that he is confined to his home. A body of constables had to go to the chapel on the following Sunday, but no disturbance took place.

IRA ALDRIDGE, the negro actor who gained such fame in Europe, used to play Lear, and of course got himself up as a white man. A flesh-colored skull cap with a few locks of silver hair covering his woolly curls came down to his eyebrows; a wax addition was made to his flat nose; a thick coat of paint bedecked his cheeks, while a great white beard concealed the lower part of his face and fell upon his bosom. He dressed the character successfully, and in Germany and Russia, where he was a great favorite, he was thought to play it with magnificent force and genius.

THE mighty intellect that presides over the "Answers to Correspondents" of the New York Ledger has on his hands the case of a Memphis young man, who writes: "I am a young man, twenty-five years of age. I have been very little in ladies' society. I have many invitations to evening parties, but I feel such an embarrassment that when in the society of ladies I blush and perspire, and feel very uncomfortable, and cannot act myself. I can talk with them on business matters when in the store—I am in retail grocery business—but when I get in the parlor I feel very much out of place. Please tell me what to do to overcome this weakness."

Weekly Post.

WM. SCHOYER
E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874.

MULLETT resigned because he could not handle $100,000 as he saw fit. Some men would not have been so particular as to the amount.

THE debt of the city of Paris amounts to about $412,000,000. But they have more to show for their debt there than in some Pennsylvania cities we might name.

OF course, it is not the least bit difficult to give good reasons why Grant should change his Cabinet and the policy of his Administration, but it would simply be advice wasted. He takes everything else but advice.

THE name of the Duke of Edinburg's son reached all the way from London to Pittsburgh. Just as we were receiving the first name Albert at this office, the last name William, was leaving London. How many of the names were lost on the way we don't know, nor do we care particularly.

GRANT has not forgotten his brother Orville. He is not heathen enough for that. Orville has a monopoly for trading at all the frontier posts, and gets government wagons and mules to transport his goods! It is well enough for all the family to make hay while the sun shines, for this is their last haying season.

THE Labor Council of Boston claim to have proof that seven hundred and fifty men were hired in the Navy Yard there for three weeks immediately preceding the November election, at a daily cost of $1,500 and that they were discharged immediately after the election. The Council proposes to take testimony and submit the same to Congress for its action. Secretary Robeson may yet find himself in hot water.

THE Gazette stands up for that band of aristocratic corruptionists, the Philadelphia Union League, and says:

It has sought to inculcate patriotism and has never colleagued in the interest of bad nominations.

Did it ever protest against Bill Mann for re-election to the District Attorneyship or Joe Ash for Coroner? Never. Both of these scamps are members of this Union White Silk Stocking League, which did its level best to elect them and failed. Can the Gazette name a single Radical thief that the League ever denounced? We doubt if it can.

THE Commissioners of City Hall whose high character in this community for so long shielded investigation into the affairs of that monument of extravagance, were all of the dominant party, and successful men of business, and it was considered little short of treason to intimate that they would permit the people's money to be extravagantly wasted, now find along with the public, that they accepted a trust, which by neglecting is likely to bring shame instead of honor to themselves, and an irretrievable loss to the taxpayers. This disregard of solemn obligations voluntarily accepted, in leaving to subordinates unrestrained power in making contracts and handling money, has brought this city to the verge of bankruptcy and imposed a burden of taxes which will not be lessened for many years to come. Every department of the city, including the police, which runs without a head, seems to be utterly demoralized.

THE first offshoot of the Tilton-Beecher scandal, the libel suit of Henry C. Bowen vs. Demas Barnes of the Brooklyn Argus has resulted in the letter's acquittal. The defendant offered no testimony. Judge Moore in charging the jury said that the question they had to decide were, first, whether the defendant published the paper; second, whether the article was libellous; and third, whether it was published with malice and a purpose to defame the dead, lacerate the feelings of the living, and excite them to a breach of the peace. The defendant, in view of the facts, was not criminally liable. There is no proof that there was any malice toward Bowen and family. Two things were wanting to make out a case—knowledge of the publication and malice in the publication. Neither was proved. He supposed that the main object in this case was to give the complaining witnesses an opportunity to set at rest under oath the false stories. Under this charge the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. It was certainly a liberal construction of the libel law.

A WORD IN TIME.

We cordially endorse the Philadelphia Commonwealth's views in relation to the importance of the offices of Auditor General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs. The Auditor General especially has a heavy responsibility resting upon him. Of this official will he demanded not only ability of a high order in the management of the varied and complicated duties belonging to this department, but he must exhibit skill and pluck in the investigation of the affairs of that office for the past ten years. Without any desire to dictate who shall take charge of the active duties of the office and certainly we no have intention to underrate the abilities of the Auditor General himself, as we believe him to be fully competent to honestly discharge the trust committed to him, yet we cannot refrain from giving voice to the expressions of the Democracy which comes to us from many quarters; that more is expected and will be demanded from Mr. Temple, than from any of his predecessors, and that in placing new assistants in the office he will seek for something more than mere clerks. The reasons for this are so obvious that we dare say he will, if he has not already provided against all contingencies. We throw out these hints in perfect good faith and expect them to be received in the same spirit.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Two of our morning contemporaries, the Commercial and the Dispatch, in their issues of yesterday contain articles upon the subject of our next city election. The Dispatch very forcibly sets forth why a new election should be held in February next, covering many of the grounds already set forth in these columns. The Commercial, on the other hand, just as strongly and vehemently opposes the idea of another city election, making up in words what it lacks in argument.

After sneering at Mr. Marshall's ability as a lawyer, it sets out an assumption that is worthy a passing notice. The Commercial says:

The *animus* which inspires those who are pressing this view of the question, does not spring from a mere desire to settle a complicated legal question, but from their individual hankering after a new deal in city affairs. The wish, with them, is father to the thought. They want the old election set aside, because the men chosen at it do not satisfy them; and their eagerness to hold another election renders them quick to believe in any argument that favors their wishes in the matter. We need hardly say that an election is too grave a matter to be set aside on any such grounds. An election is an expression of the will of the people; and even if it is held under a mistaken apprehension, if the votes cast at it were legal, the courts will be slow to listen to any suggestion to set aside so solemn a thing as the verdict of the people.

In the case recently decided by the Supreme Court, involving the legality of the election upon the new Constitution, the Court held that the Constitutional Convention had no legal right to order the election as it did; but that the election having been held, the action of the people at that election was conclusive, and in effect cured the illegality. The principle thus settled is decisive, we take it, of the question at issue in this case, even granting (which we do not) that the election was premature.

This assumption while it must be taken with several grains of allowance, also contains some admissions as to facts that should not be overlooked. For instance, we are told that the real cause that leads to the desire for a new election is not so much to settle a question of law, as it is an utter loss of faith in our city officials. The Commercial is partly wrong as well as partly right in this assumption. If the people had full confidence, or even ordinary confidence in our city officials, they would probably be willing to forego the question of law, but when not only the law has been violated, but in its violation men were elected to office in whom the people have no sort of confidence, it is but natural that they should look about for redress.

The Commercial seeks to make another point in saying that "an election is an expression of the will of the people, and even if it is held under a mistaken apprehension, if the votes cast were legal," the courts will be slow to set it aside. This may strike the Commercial as being the law of the land, but it will not impress any one else in that way. How can legal ballots be cast at an illegal election? Our learned contemporary should solve that question first of all.

The election being illegally held the whole proceeding under it and all of its results are illegal, and the courts do not inquire as to the legal right of men to vote at that election, but only enquire as to the one naked fact was the election legal? Was it in accordance with the law? And upon the answer to these questions depends the decision of the case. The Dispatch in commenting upon the condition of affairs says:

For fully a year the history of Councils has been in large part a history of bold and unblushing schemes in the interests of individuals, mingled with exhibitions of petty intrigue and incompetency unparalleled in the annals of an previous deliberative body. Shrewd speculators have pulled the wires and made the puppets dance to suit them—their allies, a few inflated members of great bullying capacity, putting through every job that was demanded, irrespective of the sentiment or interests of the community. Aggrieved citizens remonstrated, and were laughed at. The press took up the public cause. It succeeded in nothing but exposure. Day after day it has torn the veil from some fresh job; but the mismanagers, more powerful than the press, spit upon its argument, sneer at its appeals, and silently defy its menaces. Law is cleverly evaded or coolly disregarded.

Such a condition of affairs as this demands not only the most careful public consideration, but to better which is the duty of the courts. What higher office can the courts perform that to relieve the people of a government, which while it has no legal claims for a continuance, passes its days in plundering the unfortunate tax payers.

The only proper and effective way to right these wrongs is at the ballot box, and the people can only be true to their own interests by securing that right. A new deal is what the people want and one in which the knaves will be discarded; and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

The Commercial seems also to greatly misapprehend the grounds taken by the Supreme Court in deciding the question of the Constitutional election, since the principle there laid down can have no sort of application in the case of the election in this city. As the Dispatch says the only remedy that remains for the people to get rid of the bad government that now afflicts them, is to go into the courts, have it set aside in the due form of law and then proceed to the election of other and better officials. And if we do not very greatly mistake present indications, this will be done.

A HUGE ENTERPRISE.

One of the most gigantic enterprises ever set on foot in this or any other country, in the way of overcoming by means of a tunnel the obstructions of great bodies of water, is now in progress in New York. The project is nothing more or less than to tunnel the North River, a part of Manhattan Island and the East River, thus opening a thoroughfare of land travel from Jersey City to Brooklyn, Long Island, passing under both the intervening rivers and through a portion and under a portion of the city of New York.

The preliminary steps are now in progress at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, where a shaft is being sunk, under a grant of the Common Council, with a view of determining the depth at which it will be necessary to start the grade of the tunnel, as well as to ascertain the nature of the soil through which it will have to be driven. The company for its construction organized last spring, and filled the articles of agreement on the 10th of March 1874. The organizing stockholders named in the bill are: D. C. Haskins, California; Theo. F. Wood, New Jersey; L. C. Fowler, California; T. U. Park, Vermont, C. Goddard, New York; George Miller, New Jersey; Jno. F. Ward, New Jersey; Wm. F. Force, New Jersey; L. M. Price, New Jersey; James L. Marvin, New Jersey; Jas. S. Wetherel, New Jersey; J. C. Tucker of New York, and A. B. Gibbs. The stock is $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of $100 each, and the charter is good for ninety-nine years. The work already done, consisting of surveys, plans, and soundings, has cost over $10,000.

As the company declare that they have no intention of interfering with the waters of the rivers, they did not ask for Congressional legislation permitting the construction of the tunnel. They also state that they will not ask Congress for any aid or subsidy, but that the work will be pushed to completion entirely by private enterprise. Now if the company will stick to this declaration, and carry out their proposed undertaking with their own private means, it will be greatly to their credit.

Of late years when any unusual undertaking has been set on foot, it has been the habit of the projectors to hurry off to the lobby in Washington, and by a judicious distribution of bribes, secure enough subsidies and direct donations to complete their projects, pocket the principal and interest, while the tax paying public who furnished all the means, received neither benefits nor profits. To find men really willing, therefore, to risk their private means in great undertakings that ought under all circumstances to be pushed by private enterprise, would seem to indicate that capital is once more coming back to its legitimate sphere, taking care of itself instead of clinging to the skirts of the government.

A bill will be presented to the New York Legislature this winter asking that the terminal points of the tunnel be fixed. At present it is proposed to carry the tunnel from Fifteenth street, Jersey City, under the North River to a point at or near Houston street, New York, thence under the city, and under East River, to a point near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The nature of the excavations to be made will determine the feasibility of the project by determining whether its cost will be within reasonable bounds.

Should there be a bed-rock under the whole course, similar to that which crops out further up toward Long Island Sound, and forms the obstructions at Hell Gate, the cost of the enterprise would be almost beyond computation. But the projectors claim that the larger portion of it will be sand and shale excavations. They are so confident that $3,000,000 will complete the work, that having sold that amount of stock, they will sell no more. But time alone will determine what value is to be attached to the opinion of the engineers as to the nature of the obstructions to be met with.

A CALL upon Governor Ames, of Mississippi, to resign, has been extensively signed and handed to his excellency.

EUROCLYDON.

Over what a wide sweep of country the happy anticipations of Thanksgiving day were dashed to pieces on Monday and Monday night. A tempestuous hurricane, breaking loose from its confinement somewhere in the South-west swept across the whole country carrying death to hundreds. The dispatches of yesterday morning gave a ghastly death-roll which will no doubt be largely increased this morning, but it will be days before the public will receive accounts of the various disasters that have happened.

At Tuscumbia, Alabama, the euroclydon seemed to have exhibited its greatest fury, killing twelve people outright and wounding many more. But its track was spread with ruin and death wherever it went. The general course of the hurricane from Tuscumbia was north with an easterly bearing across portions of the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The line of its progress was not marked with continual disaster, but it is very evident that it was one and the same storm, sweeping over a distance of something like one-thousand miles, and crossing no less than eight degrees of latitude, before reaching the Atlantic coast in New Jersey.

Here in Pittsburgh we were outside the line of the hurricane, although from 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, until an early hour yesterday the gale was almost continuous, destroying awnings, displacing chimney tops and unhinging shutters. The long tract of country over which it passed, and the lack of telegraphic communication with a large portion of it, makes it almost certain that at this writing but a small portion of the loss of life has been given, although some twenty deaths have been reported. The detached and solitary dwellings in the path of the storm that were crushed and their inmates killed may not be known for days.

One of the values of the Signal Service, was demonstrated by the wide prevailing storm of Monday. This is what the morning bulletin of probabilities for that day said:

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, continued rain and east and south winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, followed by partly cloudy weather in the southern portion of the Middle States.

In view of the condition of the weather over nearly the entire country at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, this "probability" cannot be regarded as very valuable. What then shall we think of the following, which appeared in the afternoon papers of the country when the storm had actually begun:

For the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with south or west winds, slight changes in barometer and rain in North Carolina.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, continued rain and east to south winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, followed by partly cloudy weather in the southern portion of the Middle States.

The New England, warmer and cloudy weather, with snow or rain, easterly winds and falling barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio valley and the western Gulf States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

We do not propose to carp at the Signal Service, but of what value are its prognostications if they do not hit the mark even after a storm has occurred? Even yesterday morning the following "probability" was given:

For Middle States clear or clearing and cooler weather, with northwesterly winds and rising barometer.

We leave the people who live in this portion of the "Middle States," to judge how nearly correct this prognostication was. "Cooler weather" is very comprehensive. At 11 o'clock yesterday the ground was hard frozen and still freezing, with the snow filling the air. Twenty-four hours previously it was like a spring day. We simply present these facts, and ask if the Signal Service makes three such palpable mistakes in thirty-six hours, is it a very valuable institution?

WHITE HOUSE SOCIETY.

If a man is known or judged by the company he keeps—the following notice from the Baltimore Gazette fixes the status of President Grant:

At the reception given the other night, by the President in honor of his son and the bride (with which we do not for a moment find fault), it was a matter of special invitation, and full details of the affair are given by the Administration and some of the opposition Jenkinses. We are told who were invited, and we are left to infer who were not. We incline to think that Mr. Columbus Alexander was not there, who if certain plans had succeeded, and he had gone to his door bell, would now probably be in the penitentiary, with no such chance of a pardon as Paymaster Hodge had. We are quite sure that the good, and pure, and venerable man to whom the city of Washington owes more than to any other, and whose "Louise Home," to say nothing of other benefactions, alone should consecrate his name in the affections of the gentle and the good—are quite sure that he was not bidden, or, if he were, was not there. But we read that Mr Richard Harrington, now on trial for an infamous conspiracy, and over whom hangs a probable verdict and an ignominious judgment, was invited and mingled with the gay and festive throng. The Cookes too, were there in force. Possibly, Paymaster Hodge.

THE N. Y. Sun speaking of the Senatorship in this State, says:

The honest people of Pennsylvania who won the late victory over the Ring, have a right to demand the election of an honest man to the United States Senate. But they must keep their eyes open or they will be sadly cheated. The Ring is not asleep. There being a Democratic majority on joint ballot, neither Don Cameron nor Mackey can hope for an election except by an open purchase of a number of Democratic members—an expedient which Simon is said to have regarded with less favor since he tried it with Mr. Jefferson Boyer in 1863. But they may easily enough pitch upon a corrupt and subservient Democrat and elect him. We have heard it freely intimated that such is the design; but we forbear to mention names and particulars until the plot thickens.

In war deserters are shot.

MINOR NOTES.

CAREFUL estimates put the yield of the precious metals this year in Utah at $10,000,000, against $5,000,000 last year.

THE Democracy of Iowa will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8th., with a State Convention and for reorganization and consultation.

THE returns from Michigan show that the vote in favor of woman suffrage was smallest in those places where Miss Anthony and her associates made most earnest efforts in its behalf.

TWO years ago, when the Republican papers were all laughing at Carl Schurz for playing "The Heart Bowed Down," they did not realize how soon they themselves would set their feelings to the same tune amid the laughter of their foes.

HERE is more disloyalty. The Indianapolis Journal (which is not the organ of Senator Morton) declares that such things as the reception of Harrington, the safe burglar, at the White House, do not add to the popular enthusiasm in favor of a Third Term.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND says a good word for John Morrissey: "Of course the public will stamp on Morrissey and break his nose again at every election; but he sat two years in Congress without stealing a penny or asking how to steal it."

THE high rate of taxes in Brooklyn is beginning to raise a storm. On an increased valuation of real estate the rate is more than $3.50 on every $100. When the storm breaks, as it will sooner or later, many heads that are held high today will seek shelter.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Mississippi election, next year (November, 1875), will be for Congressmen, and a Legislature on which depends the succession to Alcorn's seat in the United States Senate. The Democrats are thus early preparing to take the field, and called a State Convention at Vicksburg, Jan. 8.

THE magnitude of the great Democratic cyclone of November 3d may be realized when we compare the figures of 1872 with 1874. In the former year Grant had 737,368 majority over Greeley. Taking the votes on the several State tickets in 1874, we find a Democratic majority of 325,000 in round numbers.

THE Tallahassee Floridian, gives the status of parties in the Florida Legislature elects as follows: Senate—twelve Democrats, twelve Republicans; House—twenty-eight Democrats, twenty-five Republicans; giving the Democrats a majority of three on joint ballot, which will elect a Democrat United States Senator in the place of Gilbert, Republican.

BETTER principles or loftier aims than those which the Democratic party professes are not to be wished for in this lower sphere, and it only needs that good men shall create and maintain within the party a sentiment in consonance with them—a sentiment which shall compel right-doing and tolerate no wrong.—Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

POOR old Poland says the Cincinnati Commercial, in an interview, tells of the "gag law" that he reported:

"Did you report the bill?"

"Yes. It was the last session of the committee. Butler was Chairman. Boss Shepherd, as they call him, and Harrington, the Attorney for the District, brought a bill of this nature to us."

That is sufficient.

THERE is to be a State Convention of Tax-Payers, at Jackson, Miss., Jan. 4, on the eve of the assembling of the Mississippi Legislature. The call sets forth that the signers thereto—

Desire a firm, patient, well organized, distinct, and fair movement, in which all can participate, and which shall in its inception and consummation carry a moral power that cannot be ignored.

IN Savannah all persons who belong to a fire company are exempt from jury duty. They are called "kid glove firemen," and they form quite a large brigade, so numerous indeed that it now takes four days to form a jury in that city on account of the exemptions that are pleaded. A memorial will be presented to the next Legislature to have the statute, as far as it applies to Savannah repealed.

ONE of the Judges of the Illinois Supreme Court recently addressed a very outspoken letter to the Chicago Bar Association, in which he told that body that, of the seven hundred cases now pending before him and his associate Judges, five hundred are made up of the merest trash—questions of fact and interpretation of the law which any attorney who values his reputation ought to have been ashamed to put in his brief. The Judge added to this "the lawyers of the older States of the Union would not compromise their professional standing by bringing such casee to a court of last resort."

A MEMBER of the Cabinet, says a Washington special, in discussing the new attempt to get up trouble in Arkansas, said that the President and Cabinet at the meeting on Saturday, expressed themselves as thoroughly disgusted with it, and inclined, if the worst comes to the worst, to let them fight it out among themselves. There will be no interference by the Government here unless Governor Garland calls for aid to suppress domestic violence. It has been virtually decided to pay no attention to the claims of Smith, who does not appear to have a following respectable enough to make any armed resistance to the Arkansas government now in control of the State.

THE wealth of the Hon. William Sharon, who is almost certain of election to the United States Senate by the new Legislature of Nevada, is almost fabulous. The treasures of Aladdin are mean by comparison; and as for Senator Jones, who is reputed to be the richest man in Washington, his circumstances are pitiable when viewed from the stand-point of his prospective colleague. A measure of Sharon's wealth may be found in his wedding present to his daughter, whose marriage was reported in yesterday morning's paper. It was $1,000,000. Besides there is a tacit understanding between the father and the young couple that they shall be free of his purse. Yet the young attorney who married Miss Sharon will have made a bad bargain if his wife is not worth more to him than the round million dollars.—Chicago Tribune.

MR. DAWES excused himself from duty on the Ways and Means Committee while the Sanborn Investigation was going on, on the plea that he had to go home and professionally intercede in the courts for "a poor young man." The Lee (Mass.) Gleaner says:

Young Harder of this town has finally received from the Boston and Albany Railroad corporation the $10,000 awarded him for personal injuries last winter by the Supreme Court, but with a discount of some 30 per cent. for the costs of prosecution, so that he actually gets only about $7,000. One thousand and fifty dollars, we understand, were pocketed by Mr. Dawes for his plea in behalf of "the poor young man," to make which he excused himself from his duties in Congress, while his committee (Ways and Means) were investigating the Sanborn contracts. A pretty big fee, this, for a poor and decrepit youth to pay to a man who was at the same time receiving a salary of $7,500 for his Congressional services."

THE N. Y. Evening Post thinks if the State governments cannot be run by their own people the "Centennial" ought to be abandoned. It says:

But what has disgusted and angered the people more than anything else has been the exaggerated display of the failures of reconstruction as a sufficient ground for keeping in power the authors of reconstruction. Outrages in the South, whether real or manufactured, have been regarded as the best Republican arguments in the newspaper and on the stump. In fact, they were the worst. The people still believe in their own capacity for self-government. They are not prepared to believe that our experiment of liberty has actually broken down in one-third of the Union. The orators underrated the intelligence of the people, and especially their continued confidence in the fundamentals of our government. The people have simply refused to believe in the oft-repeated Republican announcements of the failure of Republican liberty, and have virtually and emphatically said to their rulers: "If such as you say have been the results of your policy, then we will look out for another and a better policy. You have tried everything at the South but liberty. The people there shall have liberty—as we have it ourselves."

This is the central meaning of the late elections, or else we are greatly mistaken. It is not too late for the party to learn the lesson and profit by it. Why should the United States at this late day attempt to "run" state governments? If these governments cannot be "run" by their own people, without the aid of the United States troops to hold them in order, then our whole scheme of government is already a dismal failure, and the "Centennial" may as well be abandoned. Liberty is the universal solvent. Let them have liberty, and let us all have peace.

ACCORDING to a Washington special to the Philadelphia Press no one appears anxious to take care of Sumner's Civil Rights Bill. The correspondent says:

The chances for this measure becoming a law are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." It had a large number of friends, especially in the House, last winter, who were afraid it would be made an issue in their respective districts. That matter having been settled, their temporary support will be withdrawn. But even should the bill pass both houses of Congress, there is no longer any doubt that it would be stopped at the other end of the avenue by the President's veto. Upon this matter President Grant has declared himself very freely within a few days, and has authorized the publication of the fact. He also states that he would have vetoed it had it be presented for his approval last session. This effectually seals its fate; for although the Republicans have two-thirds in both houses, it could not be rallied to pass the bill over the veto.

TWO years ago Grant's majority in South Carolina was 50,000. Now Chamberlain's is only 10,000. It is certain the white Democratic element will soon recover prostrate South Carolina and put her in accord with her sister Southern States.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT—POOR LOUISIANA—SOMETHING ABOUT THE BURDENS—SHALL THE THIRD OF NOVEMBER BE A NATIONAL HOLIDAY?—THE EAGLE-EYED HERO OF BIG BETHEL AND FORT FISHER, ETC.

The following extracts are from the speech of Mr. Knott, at the great Democratic jollification at Nashville on the 20th:

The results of the election of the 3d of November remind us that there is a deep fraternal feeling still pervading our entire sisterhood of States. They tell us that poor down-trodden Louisiana, torn, bruised, and bleeding as she is, still has friends among the neighbors of the monster in human shape, who, in 1862, would subject her fair daughters to the rude insults of a soldiery who, to their credit and the credit of common humanity be it spoken, disdained to avail themselves of his brutal license. They tell us that the South, no longer chained like the Titan to the rock, with the vultures of federal power rending and tearing at her vitals, shall bound again to her feet, clothed in a giant's strength, and assume once more her proud position in our grand community of sovereign and co-equal States; that her sunny plains shall wear again the olden smiles of prosperity and thrift; that her desolated homes shall be rebuilt and their hospitable halls again resound with the glad songs of liberty and peace. [Applause.]

They tell us that our government shall again be administered upon those great cardinal principles of political philosophy first formulated by the hand of the immortal Jefferson, and which have constituted the great tenets in the creed of Democratic faith from the establishment of the union to the present hour.

That there shall be an absolute subordination at all times and under all circumstances, of the military to the civil authority. The scarcity of no homestead is to be violated by the midnight tramp of an armed soldiery compelled to execute the mandates of an irresponsible despot, but that every man's house shall be his castle, in which he can lie down to the refreshing slumbers of a conscience, void of offense, secure under the protecting ægis of his country's laws. That there shall be no more contempt of the judicial power on the part of the petty subaltern, but that the habeas corpus shall be in fact, as in theory, the talisman of the citizen—safety.

That there shall be an impartial distribution of the burdens as well as the blessings of the government over all sections of the union and all classes of the community alike.

That we shall have the strictest economy in the public expenditures, and no more Presidents who have so many relations that they can't live on a salary of $25,000 a year.

A rigid arraignment of all abuses of power and public trusts, both before the established tribunals of justice and the great bar of popular opinion. No more sham investigations, no more whitewashing committees, but a general cleansing of the Augean stables, a thorough scouring out of the lobbies, a complete smashing up of rings, and the prompt ferreting out of frauds, corruption, bribery and official theft.

That we are to have no more interference with local elections by corrupt United States Marshals, drunken District Judges, or partisan attorneys general, but a jealous care of the elective franchise, the sole property of the several States, and the corner stone of their independence, as it is of all free governments.

That the General Government shall be supported in all the powers delegated to it in the Constitution, carefully and strictly construed, as the established means of securing justice and harmony among the several States, the chosen medium of communication with other countries, and our surest protection against foreign aggression.

And finally, that the State Governments shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity, and equality as the most reliable administrators of our domestic concerns and our sacred bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies; that each particular star in our splendid galaxy of sovereign communities shall move on its own appointed path, with the harmony and precision that marked the music of the spheres when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.

If Athens observed the anniversary of Marathon as a festival; if libations were annually poured in honor of Salamis; if sacrifices of thanksgivings were offered every year in commemoration of Platea; if in the better days of our own Republic each anniversary of our independence, was ushered in with the booming of cannon, and its lingering twilight lengthened by the grandest displays of pyrotechnic skill, surely the 3d of November will stand as a white day in the calendar, while freedom has a home among the children of men, and patriotism finds a dwelling in the human heart, if for no other reason than the check it has given to the tide of centralization, and the promises it affords of the perpetuity of local self-government.

But, my fellow-citizens, if the 3d of November shall hereafter be observed as a national holiday, as I trust it will, there is a single association connected with it, which, I fear, will always tinge its festive hours with sadness—it marks the retirement of so many able-bodied, self-sacrificing patriots from the public service. Prominent in that noble band of receding statesmen is the battle-scarred veteran from Massachusetts—the eagle-eyed hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher; the grim-visaged warrior who captured New Orleans—and nearly everything in it; the faithful guardian of the public treasury; the terror of salary-grabbers, lobby-rings, and delicate women. [Laughter and applause.]

"A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman
Framed in the prodigality of nature,
The spacious world can not again afford."

[Laughter.]

But alas! the place that now knows him shall know him no more forever!

And there is his illustrious namesake, your own distinguished neighbor. He, too, must go where the weary are at rest, and the wicked investigating committee cease from troubling. How joyfully will he gather his immaculate robes about him and bid adieu forever to the contaminating influences of congressional life, where a man can't even sell a cadetship without having a fuss made about it.

Othello—Is he not honest?

Iago—Honest, my lord?

Othello—Honest? Aye, honest!

Iago—My lord, for aught I know."

And there is the gallant Maynard, too. He will have to seek some sequestered spot

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

Where he can recline beneath the shade of his laurels, meditate in undisturbed repose upon the rich rewards of loyalty, and indulge the sweet consciousness of a generous magnanimity to the Southern foes. 'Tis long indeed, my friends, since we have been visited by calamities like these, but I trust we shall bow with meek submission to these better decrees of the sovereign will, and bear our misfortunes with becoming fortitude. [Laughter.]

But, my friends, I humbly beg your pardon, and the pardon of those distinguished gentlemen whom I know you are so anxious to hear. I have detained you much too long already—much longer than I had intended. [Cries of "go on!" "Go on!"] But I would like to ask your permission to make a single additional suggestion. I know that the minds of many are disturbed by a nervous anxiety as to the manner in which the majority of the next House of Representatives will discharge the tremendous responsibility which has devolved upon them by the wonderful revulsion of popular sentiment which has just occurred; but I think I can safely say there need be no apprehension in that regard. I think we can rest assured that they will perform the grave and important duties required at their hands with the moderation, prudence and justice of wise and sagacious statesmen. That they will not disappoint the high expectations of those who have recently joined our ranks, but that they will so discharge the sacred trust so reposed in them as to make our present victory but the harbinger of a still more glorious triumph in 1876. They will inscribe our time-worn banner with no strange device, but when they hand it to the chosen leaders of the party in the coming conflict, its ample folds will float out upon the breeze, emblasoned with the old spell-words which led us to victory in years gone by—its legend will be then as now, honesty, economy and the co-equality of the States. With these as our battle cry in the coming Presidential election, thousands of honest, patriotic men, who are still deluded by the foe, will rally to our glorious standard, and march shoulder to shoulder with us to the sublimest triumph ever achieved for human liberty.

A MAN'S BATTLE IN THE WATER WITH A DEER.

The Crawford county (Missouri) Express, tells the following:

We learn the following from Mr. John E. Wright, of Scotia: On the 23d ult. Mr. Robert Harrison, who lives on the Robert Elliott farm, near Harrison's mills, heard some dogs Friday night chasing a deer. He rose and went to a point on the river where he supposed it would cross, but found he had arrived too late, as the deer had already crossed. He heard another coming, however, and stepped behind a tree to get a shot at it. It did not take the water close enough for him to see it, and he ran to where it had jumped in and fired at its head, all the part visible. He struck it, and a little dog that was with him swam to the game in the middle of the river. A fierce contest ensued, in which the dog was about to be drowned, and Mr. Harrison plunged in to save his canine auxiliary. He soon arrived on the scene of action. He immediately "gathered" it by the tail and tried to down it, but found that the probabilities were all in favor of the deer. They all three—deer, dog and man—floated down stream into shallow water, where Mr. Harrison got foothold on the bottom, when he succeeded in cutting its throat with a pocket-knife. It was found that the animal had only been creased in the back of the neck, and, of course, Mr. Harrison has the honor of coming off victor in a sanguinary struggle with an unwounded deer.

EIGHT THOUSAND MILES IN TWO MINUTES.

The latest feat recorded of the electric telegraph:

A gentleman of the Western Union Telegraph Office, at No. 145 Broadway, New York, was sitting in the cable room when a telegram from Philadelphia, destined from Paris, came over the wires. This message like all others for France, was to go over the cable via Duxbury, Mass. The operator called Duxbury a few times, and then said: "That fellow is asleep evidently; but the cable men are always awake—I'll have to get one of them to go in and wake him up." So he stepped to another desk, called Plaister Cove, in Newfoundland, and sent the following message: "To Cable Operator, Duxbury: Please go in and wake up my own true love." This message Plaister Cove hastened to send across the ocean to Valencia, Ireland, who in turn rushed it to London; thence it was hurried to Paris, and still on to the European end of the French cable at St. Pierre; the operator there then flashed it back to Duxbury. In less than two minutes by the clock the message had accomplished its journey of some eight thousand miles by land and sea, and was evidenced by the clicking of the instrument on the Duxbury desk, which ticked out, "That is a nice way to do; go ahead. Your own true love."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The rumors which prevailed for the last day or two in regard to the resignation of Supervising Architect Mullet were fully confirmed to-day. Secretary Bristow being asked the cause of his resignation pointed to the revised statutes in which it is stated that the chief clerk of the Treasury Department shall act as Superintendent of the Treasury building and no account for contingent expenses shall be allowed except on certificate of the clerk that they are necessary, proper, just and reasonable, all expenditures for furniture being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears that Mullet was in the habit of controlling this contingent fund, amounting to about $100,000. Mullet's attention was called to the law when he said he would rather resign than not control this expenditure, whereupon the Secretary remarked that he was only doing his duty in accordance with the law, and that if Mullet was not willing to be governed by the law he would accept his resignation. Accordingly Mullet prepared his resignation which the Secretary accepted this afternoon. Mr. Bristow did not in any manner express want of confidence in Mullet's integrity.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A communication having been received from the Cheyenne agency, Dakota, to the effect that about sixty white men, miners, are working in the Sioux reservation in the Black Hills, Secretary Delano requests the war department to remove any persons who may be found trespassing, that trouble with the Indians may be avoided.

SESSION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The United States Court of Claims met to-day and heard the argument in the case of Marshall O. Roberts vs. the United States, which is a claim referred to the court by a special act of Congress for over one million dollars for carrying mails twenty-five years ago between New York and the Isthmus of Darien.

CENSUS OF INDIANS.

The census of Indians belonging to the Red Cloud agency shows 9,330 Ogallalla Sioux and 3,000 Arapahoes and Cheyennes besides some 900 Ogallallas who are hunting on the Republican river and about 1,000 Minneconjons and other Northern Sioux who ran away from the agency rather than be counted. All these Indians submitted to the census being taken only under the influence of hunger and bayonets. Red Cloud's effort to secure the census have had the effect of reducing the number of his personal adherents from many thousands to barely five hundred.

THE GENEVA AWARD FUND.

The Secretary of State has invested two hundred thousand dollars accrued interest in the Geneva Award Fund in United States bonds.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Mr. Riddle commenced his argument this morning in the safe burglary trial. In the course of his argument he alluded to the testimony of Shailer, and to the statement of the other side, that Shailer was dismissed because he would not swear these telegrams referred to Harrington, and said he would go out of the pale of the testimony, as the defence did, and say Shailer was dismissed because he was attacked in the corridor of the Treasury by the outraged mother of a young lady whom he had seduced.

A SCENE.

This statement brought Harrington, Davidge and Smithers to their feet, and they protested against such a statement. The Judge called them to order, but protests and confusion continuing, the Judge called Deputy Marshal Philips to quell the disturbance.

When the counsel had been made to sit down, the Judge said such conduct and such language would not certainly intimidate him.

Riddle (interrupting) "nor me either."

Davidge said Riddle's statement was not in the testimony, and Harrington said he denied it as a point of fact.

Riddle said he expressly stated he went out of the path of the evidence purposely because the other side did.

Davidge: "Shailer did testify he was dismissed on account of not saying the telegrams meant Harrington."

The Judge continually directed the counsel to pause and sit down and attempted to give his recollection of the evidence, when Mr. Riddle, interrupting, said: I don't propose to pursue that point any further, your Honor."

Harrington—"You had better back out of it."

Mr. Davidge, somewhat excited, said: "Then your Honor will not rule on this point?"

The Judge—"Sit down, Mr. Davidge; I object to such a defiant manner and language, and don't propose to allow it. Mr. Riddle will confine himself to the testimony; and," he added, with some feeling, "gentlemen, if there is to be any laughing or sneering in this case, I don't want gentlemen to sit here in my face and do it, nor in the face of this jury. Go on now, Mr. Riddle."

Davidge—"Will your Honor allow me to note an exception?"

Judge—"No, not now."

Davidge—"Will you allow me to offer to note an exception?"

Judge—"Go on now, Mr. Riddle," and Riddle proceeded uninterruptedly until recess.

After recess Mr. Riddle continued his argument till four o'clock, when the court adjourned till to-morrow. Riddle will finish about noon. Harrington left the court-room shortly after the episode of the morning, and with the exception of a few minutes, did not appear again during the day.

SESSION OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet was in session about two hours to-day. All the members were present except Postmaster General Jewell, who was represented by Assistant Postmaster General Marshall. Most of the session was devoted to the discussion of the features of annual reports of members of the Cabinet and portions thereof to be embraced in the President's message.

MULLET'S SUCCESSOR NOT YET CHOSEN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet tendered to any one the position of Supervising Architect. The names of several persons residing in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York have been mentioned, but the Secretary says it is his desire to have a personal interview with applicants before making the appointment.

A REQUEST FROM ALABAMA FOR TROOPS.

Republican county officers of Barbour county, Alabama, write to Attorney General Williams that they are debarred by White Leaguers from exercising their official duties and molested in their personal rights, and ask that troops be sent to Eufaula and Clayton for their protection. The Attorney General in reply will state, that being State officers they must look to the Governor for protection.

GREENE COUNTY.

Serious Accident at Waynesburg—One Man Killed.

Special to The Post.]

WAYNESBURG, Pa., November 22.

Thomas Zook was, on Saturday, killed by being thrown from his horse. Lawrence Clark was also thrown from his horse and dangerously injured. Thomas Kent, a hard working man, was run over by a loaded wagon and had both his legs broken below the knee. They will likely have to be amputated.

ST. JOHN, N. B., November 23.—The Globe says: The heir of the Jamieson estate in Scotland, worth from £700 000 to £1,000,000, was discovered here in the person of John W. B. Jamieson, a young man recently employed in peddling stationery.

THE STORM.

Terrible Tornado at Tuscumbia.

NASHVILLE, November 23.—A terrible storm has prevailed at Tuscumbia, Alabama. The following particulars have just been received from that town:

A terrible storm occurred here last evening at one o'clock, destroying a third of the residences. Twelve persons were killed, and many others wounded. Mrs. William Winston, mother of the late Ex-Governor Winston; the wife and two children of the Hon. J. B. Moore, Senator from this district; F. D. Hodgkins, editor of the Chronicle, and his wife and two children, are among the killed. The Catholic church, the Dishler Female Institute, recently finished, and many of the finest residences, both of the flouring mills, and most of the substantial buildings in the town were destroyed. Many poor families are without homes. A bridge on the Macon and Columbia Railroad, near the town, was destroyed. The eastern bound train was precipitated into Spring Creek. Fortunately no one was killed. The engineer was badly burned. It will be several days before trains will run through.

The Mayor appeals to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and adjoining towns, in the following terms:

Nearly half our town is in ruins. Twelve persons were killed and many wounded. Large numbers of families are entirely destitute. The tornado came from the southwest, passing northeast. Unless immediate aid can be extended to us, much suffering will be the result. We appeal to the charitable and the Christian public in behalf of the unfortunate.

(Signed) H. F. NEWSUM,
Mayor of Tuscumbia, Alabama.

THE TORNADO IN SELMA.

SELMA, Nov. 23.—A terrible storm visited Montevalls, fifty-six miles north of Selma, last night. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed. Two persons were killed, and fifteen or twenty injured, some seriously.

CUMBERLAND, Md., November 23.—This afternoon the brick wall and the rafters of the round house building at Keyser, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, West Virginia, were blown down, burying a number of workmen under the ruins. Two laborers were killed and several injured.

EFFECT OF THE HURRICANE IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., November 23.—A hurricane passed over this city in a northerly direction this afternoon, unroofing and otherwise damaging a number of houses. No person was injured.

MORE DAMAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—A rain storm, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over the northwestern section of the city this afternoon. A building at Kaighn's Point Ferry, Camden, was unroofed and a number of fences and trees were prostrated. Water in Newton creek was lifted in the form of a waterspout and carried over the causeway.

MORE HOUSES UNROOFED.

CINCINNATI, O. November 23.—A storm of wind last night about 11 o'clock, unroofed several houses in Covington and Newport, Ky., inflicting about five thousand dollars damage, but causing no personal injuries or loss of life, and crossing the Ohio river, it passed up the Little Miami valley with unabated strength, unroofing only a few houses and blowing fences down.

MONTEVALLO DESTROYED.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—The storm in Alabama on Sunday night was very severe throughout the central portion of the State, and extended into central Georgia. Half of the town of Montevallo is reported destroyed. Two persons were killed and twenty injured. Considerable damage is reported at other points. No further details have been received from Tuscumbia.

A SERIOUS RUMOR.

MOTGOMERY, November 23.—It is rumored that the bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was wrecked during the storm and that a passenger train plunged into the river, causing the death and injury of forty persons. The rumor needs confirmation.

THE STORM REACHES NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A severe rain storm swept over this city this afternoon, but no damage is yet reported.

HOUSES UNROOFED IN BALTIMORE.

A dispatch from Baltimore reports that several houses were unroofed in that city, and telegraph poles have been blown down.

LOUISIANA.

Court Martial Ordered.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—A court martial has been ordered by Gen. Emory for the trial of Lieut. Hodgson, against whom charges were preferred by General Morrow, who was sent to investigate Hodgson's action and conduct in north Louisiana. It is understood that the court will convene at Vienna on December 1st, General De Trobriand will be President, and Capt Luke O'Reilly, of General Emory's staff, Judge Advocate.

THE RETURNING BOARD

to-day completed the city returns, counting the protested boxes as they were. The argument of the Republican Committee stated in effect that the city election throughout was characterized by the non-observance of certain formalities prescribed by the law, and that their non-observance was a presumption of fraud. There was scarcely half a dozen polling places in the city where all the formalities of law were complied with. Returns from De Sota, Lafayette and Grant have not yet been received by the Returning Board.

Four bodies were recovered from the Empire wreck to-day. Mrs. Isalie Martin, Rose St. John, colored stewardess, an unknown white man and unknown colored man.

The Louisiana Jockey Club tendered the Grand Commandary of Louisiana a magnificent testimonial to be awarded to the Commandary showing the best drill and appearance at the coming conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars.

BUSINESS NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The pig iron manufacturers of Philadelphia and Maryland were in private session here to-day, considering the state of the trade.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The linen trade of this city has adopted resolutions recommending a uniform duty not exceeding thirty-five per cent. upon all flax goods, and that Congress repeal all acts allowing a commission upon brokerage, transportation, shipping, etc.

Reports from the trades of this city and Brooklyn show that there are three times as many men out of employment as at the same time last year, and the suspension of building on account of cold weather will soon add largely to the number.

One of the striking coopers convicted of assault upon a non-Union man, was sentenced to one month imprisonment and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars

The Longshoremen's strike continues as yesterday, except that the steamer France was obliged, from the nature of her cargo, to employ killed men at old rates.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The Lehigh Valley pig-iron men to day resolved, in view of the reduced consumption of the material, that an earnest effort be made to diminish the supply. A committee was appointed to that end and a meeting of all manufacturers of pig-iron of the country is called for December 10th.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

ANOTHED DENSE FOG.

LONDON, November 23.—This section of the country is again enveloped in a dense fog. Travel on land and water is very dangerous. A number of additional accidents on railways and elsewhere are reported.

BAPTISM OF THE INFANT SON OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh was baptized to-day, Albert Alexander Alfred Ernest Williams. The sponsors were Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia represented by the Czarowitch, German Emperor represented by the Duke of Connaught, Prince of Wales, Crown Princess of Germany and Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

LADY FRANKLIN RENEWS HER OFFER.

In view of the Arctic expedition to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin renews her offer of a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

CANADA.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

MONTREAL, November 23.—Father Rousselot, cure of the parish announced in the church of Notre Dame yesterday the discussion of privy council in the Guibord case. He also declared his intention to go to jail rather than bury Guibord in consecrated ground. There is considerable excitement.

TORONTO, November 23.—The Mayor has called a public meeting for Thursday next to consider the agitation in favor of the pardon for Lapine and amnesty for Riel.

NAVIGATION CLOSED.

OTTAWA, November 23.—Navigation is closed. Several vessels on their way to the city with general cargoes, have been frozen in the canal. The shipping of lumber has ceased and the mills have shut down.

GERMANY.

PROPOSED CONCILIATORY REPLY TO SPAIN.

LONDON, November 23.—Berlin advices report that the reply of Germany to Spain's last note will be presented at Madrid the present week. Its tone is represented to be very conciliatory.

Herr Braun, formerly chief editor of the Spener Gazette, denies any knowledge of revelations made by his colleague, Herr Zehliches, of efforts of Count Von Arnim to procure the publication of important documents in that journal.

SPAIN.

THE SITUATION.

MADRID, November 23.—Serrano will go north next month and expedite operations against the Carlists. The Government has exiled two Generals and several civilians, partisans of Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella. All congratulatory telegrams sent from this country to Isabella on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, wherein she was styled "Your Majesty," were stopped. A strict censorship over all dispatches is still maintained.

MEXICO.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 15.—Congress is appropriating money for new telegraph lines.

LOTTERY SCHEMES AUTHORIZED.

The Legislature of Vera Cruz has authorized a lottery with the stipulation that 12½ per cent. of the profits be paid into the State Treasury. The Company may also hold annual fairs, lasting three months, in Orizaba and Jalapa on the payment of $9,000 to each municipality.

BUENOS AYRES.

END OF THE REBELLION.

LONDON, November 24.—5:30 A. M.—The Special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic has received the following dispatch from the Acting Secretary of foreign affairs at Buenos Ayres under date of the 20th: "The rebellion is ended. The gunboat Parana has surrendered. The Mitre flies to the desert abandoning all his baggage."

FRANCE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PARIS, November 23.—The Republicans were splendidly organized for the Municipal elections yesterday, and were generally successful throughout the country. The Conservatives were discouraged and held aloof from the polls.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Blanqui, member of the Commune, is lying dangerously ill in prison.

INDIA.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, November 23.—A telegram from Calcutta says: Public opinion seems to lead to the conclusion that the arrest of Yakoob Kahn, who claimed Americanship may cause serious complications in Afghanistan which will compel the Indian government to interfere.

ITALY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ROME, November 23.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by Victor Emanuel in person. His speech related mainly to a reorganization of the financial system of the country and measures for public safety. The King was warmly cheered.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S LETTERS.

NEW YORK, November 23.—European mail advices report that all of Von Arnim's letters which involved him in the present difficulties were addressed to the German Ambassador at paris, and not to Count Arnim personally, and all are registered in the books of the Embassy, but it appears that there was a division of the letters, a portion of them now withheld by Count Arnim being registered in his own handwriting and not by the usual clerk, and they are registered in a series without the following dates, as if they had been kept out of the ordinary correspondence for the time and then registered in a lump by the Ambassador himself. This fact would indicate the belief in Count Arnim's mind at that time that these letters were not his private property, and could not be regarded as such.

ARKANSAS.

Opening of the Supreme Court.

LITTLE ROCK, November 23.—The newly elected members of the Supreme Court met to-day under the new Constitution. The members drew lots for terms as follows: Chief Justice English, six years. Associate Justice Harrison, four years. Luke E Barber was elected clerk and reporter of the decisions.

The trial of George Q. Cannon, of Salt Lake, Utah, under an indictment for polygamy and lascivious cohabitation, has been postponed till the December term of court.

A THANKSGIVING MONOLOGUE.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE POST OFFICE CORNER LAMP—WHAT IT SEES AND WHAT IT HEARS—HOW TO PREACH A THANKSGIVING SERMON—GOD BLESS THE TOILERS.

Many and strange are the thoughts you bring,
Oh beautiful, mysterious ships!
My heart goes out on the sea-bird's wing,
But even its utterance dies on the lips.
The sea of thought is a boundless sea,
The brightest gems are not thrown on the beach;
The waves that would tell of the mystery
Die and fall on the shores of speech.

Shall it be a Threne, here in the silent mysteries of the night beside the death-bed of the year, which is but one step from the grave? Or rather shall it be a chorus of joyous triumph throbbing grandly through the strains of grief and gayety that time the ever-moving round of the year?

The glimmering street lamps that stretch away in long lines, curved and crossed as they reach beyond the rivers and over the dark unsmiling hills, wink at me with a cold, unhappy glare and shrill out with voices like the half-metallic twang of icicles:

"Give us a Threnody! Smite the keys of Sorrow and loose the imprisoned music of woe. The songs of revelry have ceased. The glare and glitter of joyousness are gone. The maskers have laid aside their tinselry, and the counter-wave of human sorrow is breaking along the shore. The voices of hungry babes, and emaciated mothers, the sighs of once strong men, as they wrestle with the demon of compulsory idleness, are the sounds that greet us as we hear the chariot wheels of the coming day from beyond the confines of the remotest Orient. Give us a Threnody; for ere another hour, there will swell out the unhappy chorus of the bread-searchers!"

Gazing upward, the infinitude of stars look down upon me, and each is clothed with smiles. I ask those smiling sentinels who guard heaven's innumerable portals, and Lyra tunes her golden harp, filling all the heavens with melody and bathing the earth in a sea of symphony:

"Touch not the minor keys of dead regrets nor give a tongue to silent grief. There is no sorrow that should be embalmed in song or taken from its grave to haunt the spheres. Up here we tread none but measures of joy and our songs are happy ones. From the silent Pole Star of the North, the sheeny Southern Cross that floats in seas of splendid languours, there is not one note of grief to jar upon the choir of Heaven's perfection. Since that auspicious morn when the hand of Omniscience reached from out the gate of inner Heaven, and, touching the dark infinitude of Chaos, left his imperishable jewels there, no voice but that of love and happiness has been heard in all the borders of the Universe. Strike, then, the keys of celestial minstreisy and make them Lethe for your common woes!"

Alas! and yet alas! The songs of the stars may not be sung by mundane lips, nor the music of their golden journey be wrought by mortal hands. With us there must a blending of sun and shadow, and songs of joy must die and melt into the strains of grief. And being ordered thus by Him who clothed the stars in their raiment of happiness, shall we repine or doubt?

"Let Grief be her own mistress still,
She loveth her own anguish deep
More than much pleasure. Let her will
Be done—to weep or not to weep.

I will not say 'God's ordinance
Of Death is blown in every wind;'
For that is not a common chance
That takes away a noble mind."

The hurrying year is well nigh gone to join its countless sisters upon the other shore, and we are left to seek for the brightest and fairest flowers she has dropped in her flight. If we gather them up, we may indeed imitate the stars that night after night lull us to sleep with their songs of happiness. But in our haste we are apt to trample them under foot and come to regard our own negligence as the hard condition of fate. The selfishness of one and the negligence of another portion of the human race, is in fact the only barrier that stands between the whole human family and as near perfect happiness as is possible on earth. Poverty, want, drunkenness, vice and all the squalid crimes that mar the face of society flow from this source.

I have not stood here upon the most public corner of the city all these years, and watched the coming and going of men and women—the young and the old, not to find this out. But this very night a hundred melancholy wrecks come within the line of my vision, to whom life was once a bright dream, and to whom it is now a starless night. There were those for whom fond parents and friends entertained the highest hopes, who to-night can only murmur:

"'Twere idle to remember now,
Had I the heart, my thwarted schemes.
I bear beneath this altered brow
The ashes of a thousand dreams.
Some touched of wild Ambition's finger,
Some painted of Love's pencil well."

But there is grief enough that comes every day and we will not dwell upon it this morning of all others. The saddest of us have enough to be thankful for, to make at least one day in all the three hundred and sixty-five happy.

There are some things that we cannot be robbed of, if we choose to defend by appreciating them. The joyous change of the seasons, the effulgent glories of the Universe, the songs of the birds and the sighing of the evening winds are the common property of all. And have we not seen them in all their varied changes, subdued and gentle and grand and imposing. The hills put off their white robes and shone in emerald when the wooing voice of Spring stole out of the warm Southwest. Nature is mostly gentle, often grand and sometimes terrible.

Do you not remember that night in midsummer when Nature in her elemental strife showed you how frail and insignificant man is in the grand scheme of the Universe? Over your trembling heads two mighty demons of the air met in battle. Their weapons were thunderbolts that even Jove could not have hurled. In the bellowing clash of their onset they rocked the eternal hills as though they were toys and seemed to shake even the heavens themselves in their terrible conflict. In a moment, as it were, what a change was wrought. From a city of quiet and peaceful security, it was changed into a city of fear and then into a city of mourning, as an hundred and fifty stark and staring corpses lined the street and rivers.

But even this terrible grief—this sudden fear—wore away as time passed, as all griefs and all fears do, and with the Harvest Moon came new hopes, blossoming upon the stems of the old, fresh flowers hid the graves from sight, and the throng grew gay about me, emerging from the shadow of grief, as the waters of Time slipped by the mill that grinds for us according to the grain we bring, until—

"October, with her hair aflame,
Flushed now and purple finger tips
Across the Southern orchards came,
And touched the apples with her lips."

And now once more we speak our Thanksgiving monologue. I looked into a hundred homes last night where joyous cheer stood tip-toe for the coming morn, whose first gray streaks begin to leap in shadowy fronds above the distant mountain tops. From how many will the light shine forth with the rising sun to make all around them happy?

And how many of them will remain closed and cold and dark against their fellow men? To the one the festal wine will indeed be the choicest nectar, and upon the lips of the other it will turn to stagnant and bitter waters ere Time ceases to record his flight.

We will have sermons to-day in softly lighted churches, flashing with rhetoric and eloquence and the boundlessness of God's love for his creatures, but he will be the truest preacher of them all, who goes down the cold and narrow by-ways of life, and, seeking out the poor and needy and sorrow-stricken, takes them by the hand with words of kindly human cheer, gives them of what he has, such a portion as he can justly spare, in the spirit of Him who pours his abundance in the earth's prolific lap. The silent hand of sweet and ever blessed Charity, preaches the only true Thanksgiving sermon, and sets no metes and bounds to the days of her ministrations. All others are but types and shadows, and their true purpose is to lead each and every one into that broader ministry that is eloquent without words and perfect in works only.

But the city wakes. The mighty furnaces begin to breathe and the hum of returning life comes from every quarter. The news boys come to put me down, with a higher order of eloquence. I veil my face in their presence, for their merry chatter wins them honest bread. God bless them and all who win their daily bread in the sweat of their brows. In their presence kings, princes and potentates are only worthy to stand uncovered.

The sturdy hand of Labor smote
The wilderness, and lo it blooms
Triumphant o'er the primal glooms
That shrouded it fro a times remotes.

From every hill the joyous hum
Of Labor comes; from every vale
Is told a happy, joyous tale
By lips that centuries were dumb.

The toiler's hand hath touched those hills
And clothed them with the harvest's gold,
And bloom and verdure lay unrolled
On all the valleys by the rills.

The rivers speed by tilth and grange,
And cities mirrored in the lakes
Seem like a vision that partakes
Of nothing real, but all things strange.

From sea to sea our greatness grows,
The work of free, unfettered toil
That hath redeemed the fruitful soil
From centuries of calm repose.

Until we feed our own, and pour
Our affluence in the old world's lap,
Clothe nations, broader still the country's map
And make our greatness more and more.

God bless the hand of honest Toil,
That sows and brings the harvest tide,
Our nation's hope, our nation's pride,
God bless the honest hand of Toil.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Dr. James A. Hunter and Agatha Hunter, his wife, charged with felonious assault on Dr. Samuel Floyd on the 5th of August last, occupied the whole day and is still on trial. The case was reported at the time but the trial has produced some additional particulars. The doctors had offices in the same building, Dr. Floyd on the first floor and Dr. Hunter on the second. On the day of the recounter Dr. Hunter it seems, was doing some measuring in the hall, when Dr. Floyd came into the hallway apparently as though he meant to leave the building. Dr. Hunter confronted him and charged him with depreciating his (Hunter's) character, in the minds of persons who called for professional services. The witness for the prosecution testified that they had been drawn to the spot by loud words on the part of Dr. Hunter, that the latter charged Floyd with slandering him, which charge Floyd denied; that Mrs. Hunter appeared and seized Floyd by the whiskers and that Dr. Hunter engaged himself in shaking his fists in Floyd's face; that Floyd extricated himself and returned to his office; that he subsequently reappeared in the hallway with his cane; that Mrs. Hunter seized him by the whiskers with one hand, and by the arm with the other; and called to her husband to shoot him, that she threatened to shoot him herself, in case her husband would not, and that her husband, standing near the front door steps, did fire, and that the range of the ball was within a few inches of Dr. Floyd's head, the ball having lodged in the ceiling.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Witnesses for the defense testified that when Dr. Floyd appeared in the hallway, Dr. Hunter said to him that he had slandered him; that Dr. Floyd said "who?" that Dr. Hunter answered "you;" that Dr. Floyd said, "you're a liar," adding an oath, and then drove Dr. Hunter to the wall; that the wife seized Dr. Floyd and said, "don't you hurt my husband;" that Dr. Floyd extricated himself; that he returned from his office with his cane raised as though to strike; that Mrs Hunter seized him again to protect her husband, and that Hunter's pistol went off when it was not pointed towards Dr. Floyd. Also that Dr. Hunter said just after the shooting that he only fired to frighten Dr. Floyd. One witness testified that the principal witness for the prosecution had told him this was a put up job to send Dr. Hunter to the penitentiary; that the jury would be all right, as he could manage about half of it; that a few days since said witness finding him about the Court House, had spoken to him about the case and asked him not to repeat what he had told him. To this the witness implicated, answers by a complete denial of all the allegations. The day wound up by the examination of character of witnesses for the defense.

District Attorney Bayne and Messrs. Marshall and Floyd appear for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Swartzwelder, Gibson and Ferguson for the defense.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Stolzenbach, Rees & Co., for use, vs. Richard S. Robertson. An action to recover for sand and gravel sold. Verdict for the plaintiffs for $234.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. John Lindsay, the inquisition, finding the said John Lindsay a lunatic, was approved, and William Woods was appointed committee of the person and estate of the defendant, same day, the bond of the committee in the sum of six thousand dollars, with Samuel Young as surety, was approved and filed.

John W. Westbay vs. Peter Wolff; an action for damages for an alleged breach of contract for the rent of a stone quarry. Verdict for plaintiff for $432 62.

W. Hespenheide vs. James T. Wray; an action for clothes sold for which the defendant went security. On trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Lanahan vs. Hook & Wise, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $2,540 55, the defendants to take back the twenty-one barrels of whisky in dispute.

Mrs. Martina Kraus vs. Jno. Voelker and John Bittner, partners as Voelker & Bittner. On the 10th of June, 1873, Mrs. Kraus attended a funeral at the South Side Cemetery, in a carriage owned by the defendants, who are undertakers, and which was driven by one of their drivers. On returning the driver attempted to go ahead of another carriage, and by his alleged carelessness the vehicle in which Mrs. K. was riding was overturned. Mrs. K. had her wrist broken by the accident, her finger was cut and her shoulder injured. She also had her clothes very badly torn. The suit is brought to recover damages from the defendants. On trial.

Fred. Kaiser vs. R. Evans. This was a feigned issue to determine the ownership of a lot of liquors levied on by the Sheriff as the property of George Flacke, which the plaintiff claims as his. Verdict for plaintiff.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Smith F. Hatch, bankrupt, Butler county. The Register having appointed Robt. L. Maxwell, Esq., of Butler, assignee, the Court approved the same.

Wellington Yeager, bankrupt, Columbia county. The petition of Kline & Rupp, petitioning creditors, for an allowance to their solicitors for conducting these proceedings, presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayettee county. At a meeting of the creditors, Alfred Howell, Esq., of Uniontown, having been chosen assignee, the said choice was approved.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts, Erie county. The hearing of the several exceptions filed and the report of the Commissioner appointed to ascertain and liquidate the liens against the estate, continued to the 8th prox. And the hearing on the rule of the assignees to show cause why they should not set apart to L. M. Childs the property claimed by him as exempt, continued without a day.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Henry Tauszky vs. Finch & Co., on trial.

The case of the Dorsey Revolving Harvester Rake Co. vs. D. M. Osburne et al., an action to recover damages for alleged infringement, was submitted to the jury.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett

In the case of Dr. James A. and Agatha Hunter, charged with felonious assault on Dr. Floyd, the jury returned a verdict of simple assault.

Michael Kautz, charged with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

John Snyder plead nolle contendere to selling liquor without license.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Wm. Hespenheide vs. James T. Wray, defendant confessed judgment in favor of plaintiff for $69 50, with a stay of execution for three months, which plaintiff accepts.

The National Trust Company, vs. O'Neill. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $142 95.

John Floyd, trustee, vs. Jake Hill, three actions on promissory notes. The jury found for plaintiff in each case. In the first for $318 60, second for $534 50 and in the third for $212 00.

George W. McClure vs. Albert Bennett, an action on a promissory note. Verdict was for plaintiff for $302 47.

Dr. J. A. Phillips vs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. An action to recover fees for professional services rendered to the road, the claim being in the neighborhood of $5,000. On trial.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Mary J. Butterfield, An inquisition to ascertain whether or not the defendant is a lunatic. The jury found that she was insane, and a committee was appointed.

Logan Bros. & Co. vs. E. and H. Tendham. An action to recover a commission for the sale of oil. The jury found for plaintiffs for $8,730.

James McClure and the heirs of W. D. McClure vs. W. D. Patterson and the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Patterson is the Superintendent of the City Poor Farm. This is an action of ejectment to recover two-ninths of the one hundred acres comprising the city poor farm. The plaintiffs claim as heirs at law of John McClure under will dated the 16th of June, 1824. John McClure died in February, 1833, before the statute of wills of 1833 was enacted. Before that time wards of inheritance were required to give a fee. John McClure bequathed to Robert McClure the one hundred acres now occupied as the City Poor Farm. The title was diverted by Sheriff's sale, and became vested in defendents. Robert McClure died in 1859. The plaintiff's claim that under the will of John McClure, Robert McClure took out a life estate, and that no greater estate vested in the Sheriff's vendee. As to the fee simple in the land, plaintiffs claim that John McClure died intestate, and the plaintiffs being two of nine heirs, claim two-ninths of the tract of land. The Court instructed the jury to find for the plaintiffs for two-ninths of the land, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved, as to whether Robert McClure took an estate in fee or only a life estate. If he took a fee simple, defendant's title is good; if it was only a life estate the plaintiffs' title is good.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Mrs. Martina Kraus vs. Voelker & Bittmen, verdict for plaintiff for $125.

John Cochran et al. vs. Julian Morrow et al.; an action in ejectment to recover one seventh part of each of three lots of ground in the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh. The property in dispute is valued at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars. On trial.

P. G. West, executor of Jas. G. West, deceased, vs. Jacob B. Hubley, Thomas Snowden, George Hubley, Judge White, Alex. Hay, Wm. Vankirk, Alex. Bates, Joseph Hann, S. H. Nesbit and George A. Launan. This was an action arising out of the purchase of oil lands in West Virginia. Verdict was for plaintiff for $9,781 82, subject to the opinion of the Court in banc on questions reserved, suggested by plaintiff's and defendant's points.

Samuel J. Heath vs. Joshua M. Snee, an action to recover for alleged malicious prosecution. On trial. The parties reside in Jefferson township. The plaintiff took up defendant's horses that had broken into his field. The defendant prosecuted him for larceny and had him arrested, and having been in custody four hours, was discharged, whereupon he brought this suit.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Christopher L. Graff and Thomas J. Blackmore, bankrupts. For the report of the Register on the meetings of creditors to consider propositions for compromise of the claims against, the estate, see the statements elsewhere published.

Hilands & King, bankrupts, s Allegheny. An argument was had on motion for an injunction against the Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, by John M. Kennedy, Esq., for and E. Bradford Todd, Esq., against the same, after which the same was granted.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county. Assignee allowed to amend his petition for the sale of certain real estate On petiton of the assignee, the creditors consenting, an order was made changing the terms of the sale of the real estate in accordance with the recent amendment to the bankrupt act. Brown and Stone for assignee.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. On petition of the assignee, W. W. Wilbur, Esq., was appointed auditor to ascertain the liens upon the real estate and report the same to this Court.

J. P. Felt & Co., bankrupts, Erie county. On the request of the assignee, Henry Souther, Esq., of Erie, was appointed solicitor for the said assignee.

Wm. H. Currie, bankrupt, Crawford county. The petition of Seymour, Little & Co., creditors, for the assertainment and liquidation of certain alleged leins, presented and W. W. Wilbur, Esq., appointed auditor to ascertain and liquidate the said liens, and report the same to this Court.

S. J. Knoor & Son vs. the steamer Kate Dickson, in admiralty. Libel in a cause of contract for provisions furnished said boat, presented, and on motion of Mr. Barton, process of attachment and monition ordered to issue, returnable on the 8th prox.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The argument in the case of the hay rake patent infringement case was concluded and the case of Tauszky vs. Finch & Co. resumed. The latter case is still on trial.

A PAPER will be read at the next meeting of the Ministerial Association, by Rev. Humphrey's, on the question: "Is it a Legitimate Proceeding to Advertise the Subjects of Sabbath Sermons in the Newspapers?"

PARDONS GRANTED AND REFUSED.

Among the pardons recently granted by Governor Hartranft at the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, we fined the following western cases:

William Garrett, Allegheny, sentenced to the western penitentiary for twenty two years in October, 1864, on eleven indictments for burglary. The board of inspectors recommended this pardon, The reasons given were that his conduct had been good during his ten years' incarceration, that he was very feeble—suffering from a chronic affection—and that he could not survive his long sentence. They further asserted that he was without friends to intercede for him and that he gave evidence of having thoroughly reformed his life.

Dr. F. B. Cooper, Allegheny county, convicted in December, 1873, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny workhouse for one year on a charge of adultery. The pardon was recommended by the district attorney and the prosecutor. The petition for executive clemeney stated that he had enjoyed the reputation of an honorable physician and that he was the husband of a lady of high character.

William Green, Erie county, sentenced in August, 1871, to two years and nine months in the western penitentiary for stealing. Green was one of the participants in the insubordination in the penitentiary a few years ago, for which Judge Stowe added two years to his sentence. He had served over three years when the pardon was granted. The board of inspectors and Judge Stowe joined in the recommendation for pardon. Green's conduct since the penitentiary emeute is described as having been good.

Samuel Thompson, Fayette county, convicted of abortion in September last and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for three years. The petitioners for the pardon set forth that the conviction was brought about entirely by the testimony of the prosecutrix, whose reputation is said to be exceedingly bad, They express the belief that the suit was instituted for the purpose of extorting money from Thompson, who is very wealthy and wields considerable influence in his community. The number and character of those who asked for the pardon show that the opinion prevails at his home that he should not have been convicted. Prominent business and professional men of Fayette county and 5,000 other persons united in the application for executive clemency. No remonstrance against the granting of the pardon was presented for the consideration of the board. Hon. C. E. Boyle and G. W. K. Minor, Esq., of Uniontown, appeared for the prisoner, and Hon. W. H. Pinxford represented the opposite side.

Ralston Blose, Jefferson County, sentenced in September, 1872, to two years and six months in the Western Penitentiary for stealing a horse. Blose had been sent to a neighboring place with several packages of money, which he properly delivered. On his return he heard a horse neigh, when it seems he was seized with a sudden impulse to capture the animal. He mounted the horse, rode him to a neighboring locality and proposed to sell him at a ridiculously low figure, which aroused the suspicions of the man with whom negotiations were being made. Blose, a mere boy, was soon after arrested and convicted. He had before the strange act enjoyed an irreproachable character, and those who petitioned for the pardon—including a number of the officers of the court—thought justice had been fully vindicated in the imprisonment he had already undergone

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

ARE THE LATE CITY ELECTIONS INVALID?

MEETING OF THE TAXPAYERS—THOMAS M. MARSHALL THINKS THE LATE CITY ELECTIONS INVALID—ANOTHER ELECTION WANTED—CENSURING THE RING.

(From The Daily Post, November 20.)

The Taxpayers' Union held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce Building. In the absence of President Jones, Mr. George Finley was called to the chair.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

Judge Mellon, from the Committee on Municipal Hall, reported that they had been attending the meetings of the Auditing Committee, and were closely watching the proceedings, from which they expected to devise some data that would prove useful in the future.

Judge Mellon, who is also a member of the Committee on Legality of Mayor's Election, reported that they were waiting for the opinion of the attorney in regard to the elections. They expected to have been able to present the opinion of the counsel to-day, but were not.

Mr. Norton, from the Committee on Taxation, reported that they were busily employed at gathering statistics. Thirty-six different cities had been written to, and replies had been received from twenty-four all of which carried a lighter taxation than our own city. They expected to be able to present an interesting report in a few days.

AN ALLEGED SOURCE OF FRAUD.

The chairman of the Committee on High School was not present, and no report was presented from the committee. The attention of the members, however, was directed to the statement of a number of citizens that the High School was the "greatest sink of corruption and fraud" about the city, and it was suggested that an investigation be made by the committee.

Mr. Ewart stated that he had some experience in carrying on investigations, and had always found that those who knew most, and whose testimony would perhaps show the fraud and corruption of those in authority, were always unwilling to tell what they did know, and that investigations generally turned out a farce from that cause. He thought, however, the committee might be enabled to get some information that would prove of value to the people in regard to the High School.

Mr. John Dunlap referred to the proceedings of the committee appointed to work up the charges against the officials of the Fourteenth ward schools.

Mr. O'Keefe thought the whole school system of the city was wrong, and that each ward should have control of its own funds and pay their own teachers and other expenses, instead of there being one general fund from which all the expenses of all the schools are defrayed.

THE FEBRUARY ELECTIONS—OPINION OF THOS. M. MARSHALL, ESQ.,

The opinion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was brought to the room, and on motion the Secretary was instructed to read it. The following is the opinion:

GENTLEMEN:—The question submitted for my opinion "as to the validity of the municipal election held in this city in February last," arises mainly upon the interpretation which may be given to section 3 of article 8 of the new Constitution, which reads: "All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Tuesday of February." In pursuance of this section, a city election was held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, for officers whose terms of service could not commence before the first of February, 1875.

WAS THE ELECTION VALID?

Was this election valid? In considering this question we must examine not only the Constitution and laws in force at the time of the election, but as well the usage which has prevailed in Pennsylvania in the election of municipal and local officers. The new Constitution having effected radical and important alterations in the political and legal administrations of State affairs, the Constitution being a source rather than an administration of power, required legislative aid to give it working capacity. Hence the Constitution provides for and imposes upon the legislative department of the Government the duty of enacting such laws as may be found necessary and suitable to the due administration of the principles of the organic law. This is manifest from the "schedule" of the Constitution, the preface of which is "That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation is hereby declared," &c. The thirty-three sections of the schedule which follow are directory of the means to secure convenient and intelligent application of the organic law. Section 1. Provides "this Constiution shall take effect on the first day of January 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided therein." Section 31. Directs "the General Assembly at its first session or as soon as may be after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect." This section imposed a general duty upon the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give efficient working power to the Constitution when the same might be adopted by the people. A discretion as to time was lodged in the Legislature; and that no hurt or damage might ensue to the body politic before the Legislature would exercise its power and duty in the premises special provision was made in other sections of the schedule to prevent special mischief—or in particular cases.

THE CENTRAL IDEA OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The framers of the Constitution had one central idea or controlling purpose which is manifest all through the instrument—to establish, as far as possible, uniformity in the making and administration of law throughout the Commonwealth. This will occur to the most casual reader of the Constitution. In article VIII section 1, the general election is changed from the second Tuesday of October to "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November. And in section 3 of same article before quoted, "the election of city, ward, borough and township officers" is made uniform on the third Tuesday in February. It was well known to the members of the Convention, elected as they were from every portion of the Commonwealth, that the changes in the election laws from the second Tuesday of October to the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and from the various days prevailing in different localities for the election of city, ward, borough and township officers, to the third Tuesday of February would create numerous vacancies, the terms of many of the officers expiring before the third Tuesday of February. To meet any mischief or inconvenience which could arise in consequence of these changes, the 26th section of the schedule provides; "All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution."

PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In the construction or interpretion of Constitutions or laws there are certain rules which are fundamental, to ascertain the intent and purpose of the maker—to give force and effect to every part and word of the constitution or law if possible. In searching for the purpose, for the meaning and purpose of the framers, we must, therefore, give operation and force to the 26th section before quoted. Can this be done if elections are to be held in the winter of 1873, filling official terms which cannot commence to run until the winter of 1875? No vacancies could occur, and the section under consideration was ordained without purpose or effect. What was the intention of the framers of the Constitution? Was it to establish the anomaly of the election of local representatives in 1874, whose official representation could not commence for nearly a year afterwards? If elections may be held a year previous to the induction into office, to prevent the holding over of the incumbents, I am at a loss to imagine why the 26th section, authorizing the holding over until the election and qualification of successors, was made a part of the organic law.

DIFFERS WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I have read the opinion or rather decision of Mr. Dimmick, Attorney General, addressed to the President of the Councils of Pittsburgh. He says: "As the term of office of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer expire on the 1st day of February, 1875, and that of the members of Common Council and of the Select Council elected in December, 1873, expire in January, 1875, their successors under the new Constitution should be elected on the third Tuesday of February of the present year. The successors of the Select Council whose terms expire in January, 1876, should be elected on the third Tuesday of February, 1875." No reasons are given for the decision. The question is purely judicial. Courts and Courts alone, are clothed with authority to make judicial decisions. With all proper respect for the law officer of the Commonwealth I must decline to accede to his judgment. Not only does the Constitution provide for the holding over of officers until the election and qualification of their successors, but an examination of the various acts of Assembly constituting the city charter reveals coincidence of expression upon the subject. The act of April 1, 1868, section 1, provides "That the officers of the city of Pittsburgh elected on the 10th day of December, 1867" * * * pursuant to the third section of the act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," &c., approved April 6, 1867, shall hold their offices respectively until the 1st day of February, 1869, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. As before remarked, the usage which has prevailed in Pennsylvania from the institution of the government should receive due weight in the consideration of this question. Heretofore State, county and municipal officers were chosen a short time before the commencement of their official terms. Especially is this true of county and municipal officers. And I know of no good reason which could be adduced for a change in the policy and practice of people, a change tending to remove the public servant from the direct and fresh instruction of the public will.

THE FEBRUARY ELECTION PREMATURE.

The necessity for public servants being the representatives of the existing public sentiment is eminently demanded in local and ward officers, such as Councilmen. The nearer and closer the servant, whether public or private, is brought to the will of the principal, the better for all the interests involved. I conclude, therefore, that the municipal election of the third Tuesday of February, 1874, was premature. No vacancy could occur under the provisions of the city charter, or under the new Constitution, by electing the municipal officers on the third Tuesday of February, 1875. The definite term of the city officers was and is until the 1st of February, 1875, and in the concurring words of the city charter and the new Constitution, "And until their successors shall be duly qualified." This construction, in my judgment, is in harmony with the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the charter of the city, and with the theory of our institutions, that public servants shall be nearly and directly responsible to, and representative of the public will.

It is true that cities and municipalities acting upon the suggestion of the Attorney General of the State have held elections, as in Pittsburgh on the third Tuesday of February, 1874. Whether that fact would have any effect on the judicial determination of this question is not within my province to imagine. I have given you my opinion upon the law of the case, as I have been enabled to see it.

On motion the paper was referred to the Committee on Legality of the Elections.

THANKS TO HONEST COUNCILMEN.

Mr. King presented the following:

Resolved, That the taxpayers' friends in Councils deserve our thanks for their efforts to restore to the people the power of electing the City Attorney, Assessor, and other city officers, which power had been wrongfully and insidiously usurped by the city ring for their own benefit.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

CENSURING THE RING.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That the act ion of the ring in Councils in retaining on full pay and high salaries nine Road Commissioners, who do no work, after dismissing all the laborers because the residue of the road appropriation is only sufficient to pay the Commissioners' salaries to the end of the year, deserves just condemnation. It is maintaining a batallion of commissioned officers with no private soldiers.

Judge Mellon thought the subject to which the resolution referred was certainly worthy of being brought to the public notice. The time had come, he said, just when repairs were most needed on the roads, and there was no money to make these repairs. There was only sufficient left remaining in the appropriation to pay the salaries of the Commissioners. He also wanted to state that more money had been expended for furniture for City Hall than for keeping the roads in order.

After further discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE MAYOR REQUESTED TO ISSUE AN ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Norton offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to procure signatures to a petition to the Mayor to issue a proclamation for an election of city officials in February next.

Mr. Powers thought the resolution was premature. The opinion of their counsel ought to be published first, and the will of the people ascertained in regard thereto. Besides the matter was referred to the proper committee, who should have time to take counsel together as to what course should be pursued. He therefore moved that consideration of the resolution be postponed.

Mr. O'Keefe thought the time had come for active work. The opinion had been given by Mr. Marshall and the mind of the people was already determined. He was in favor of the resolution, and hoped a proclamation would be issued at once.

Mr. Ewart said he had heard that the Mayor was awaiting the opinion of Mr. Marshall, and if the election were illegal he would issue a proclamation for the election, if so requested to do.

Judge Mellon said he had seconded the resolution in order to bring it before the meeting. He scarcely knew what course would be best to pursue, but could see no difficulty or trouble that would result from such action. He had heard that the Mayor would issue the proclamation if so requested to do. He would like to prevent the Union from having thrown upon it the duty of contesting the election however, and if it could be arranged that an election should take place, the new officials elect would certainly conduct the contest of their own accord.

After further discussion Mr. Powers withdrew his motion to postpone, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. Messrs. A. P. Norton, James McLean, George Ewart, Alex. King, J. B. Baum and Thomas S. Maple were appointed on the committee.

On motion, adjourned.

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MUNICIPAL HALL.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE RESUME WORK—THE SUPERSTRUCTURE, FOUNDATIONS, ETC.—ARCHITECT KERR ON THE "OFFICIOUS PUBLIC"—ANOTHER LOW BIDDER UNSUCCESSFUL IN GETTING THE CONTRACT, ETC.

(From The Daily Post, November 21.)

The City Hall Auditing Committee held another meeting yesterday morning, all the members being present, as well as Messrs. Mellon, King, Steel, Brush and Kerr.

'Squire Steel presented a paper explanatory of the time and mode of payments and interest on City Hall bonds.

The committee then proceeded to examine the contracts awarded to Mr. C. J. Shultz. The amounts of money paid were as follows: First contract, $27,072 00; second, $42,207 74; belfry, $11,019 00, and extras in the several sums of $279 45, $686 13, $261 and $91.

Mr. Bailey—Mr. Kerr, were these extras necessary?

Mr. Kerr—The extras were all necessarily incurred, and were approved by the Commission.

Here a discrepancy was discovered between the architect's accounts and the printed report. The architect's accounts made the total paid to Schultz $81,555 45, and the other $80,397 45, a difference of $1,158. This was subsequently explained by the statements that two accounts—one of $1,000 for an engine and $158 for a watchman appeared in the architect's account, but the amounts had been deducted in that presented by the Secretary.

THE LYON & SHORB CONTRACT.

Mr. Veech—I confess I would like to know a little more about that Lyon & Shorb purchase.

Mr. Miller—That is when the contract was consummated. It was suggested that the Clerk of Councils could produce the necessary contracts and ordinances of Councils.

THE COST OF THE BUILDING.

Mr. Kerr in answering to questions propounded by Judge Mellon, stated that in March '68, he gave a working plan to the Commissioners; they considered it until the June following; the general plan contained the rooms; etc., but not exactly as it is now. On April 27, 1868, I gave the Commissioners a verbal estimate that a fire-proof building such as they wanted could not be built for less than $500,000; they did not want to go beyond $300,000; gave them no intimation of the cost before this meeting; the plan was for a fire-proof building; this is a fire-proof building; the roof is of wood; the building was put up in pursuance of the plan except that a central hall was substituted for a rotunda; I told the Commissioners it would cost $500,000, but the details were not fixed at that meeting; don't know the extra cost for eight foot additional depth for the foundation walls; the Third Presbytarian Church foundations cost $15,000 more than was estimated.

Judge Mellon—Would not loam sand make a good foundation?

Mr. Kerr—No, sir; I would not attempt to put such a building as this on a loam foundation. I had to go deeper for the Custom House foundations.

Judge Mellon—How much deeper did you have to go for the Custom House foundations?

Mr. Kerr—Oh, I can't tell that; it's been twenty years since that building was put up. Besides I did not come here to tell about the Custom House, and don't propose to do so. I am ready to answer any question about this building.

THE WEHMER BID.

Judge Mellon—Were Messrs. Mackin & Co. the lowest bidders?

Mr. Kerr—I explained that the last day. I said then that any man who put in a bid to do the work required at $5 25 did not know anything about his business. I said then, and I say now, that I never saw Wehmer before he gave the bid or since that time. I told the Commissioners not to accept the bid. I didn't inquire anything about him; knew he couldn't do the work for the money, and didn't think it worth while to inquire anything about him.

BIDS FOR THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Judge Mellon—Were there any other bidders for the stone work of the superstructure, except Messrs. Mackin & Co.? Who were the lowest bidders?

Mr. Kerr—I will tell you in a minute. The bids were as follows:

Henderson, Mackin & Co., $195,229 for walls, and $4,078 additional for balcony.

John L. Knox, $190,000 for walls, and $5,000 for balcony.

Austin & Co., $206,378 on walls; balcony, $4,185.

Howarth & Co., $200,344 on walls; $4,205 on balcony.

ANOTHER LOW BID CUT OUT.

Mr. Bailey—Who was the lowest bidder?

Mr. Kerr—Mr. Knox was.

Judge Mellon—Why didn't he get it?

Mr. Kerr—Because I advised the Commission not to give it to him. Considered him a good enough man, but he had his hands full. Did not think he was competent to manage this job with all the other work he had.

Judge Mellon—Don't contractors frequently borrow money?

Mr. Kerr—I know they did on this building, because they did not get their money until they earned it.

THE ARCHITECTS' HEAVY TAX.

Judge Mellon—Mr. Kerr stated the other day that he had paid more taxes on this building than any other man in this city. I would like him to explain.

Mr. Kerr—Well I did so, and say so still. I had been promised five per cent. on the cost of construction, and expected that I would receive $25,000, but was compelled to accept $20,000. I not only furnished the plans but superintended the work, and attended to all details.

Judge Mellon—Did the Commission not intimate that the longer they paid you the five per cent. the more the building would cost?

Mr. Kerr—No sir, they did not. I frequently advised them to curtail projected expenditures, but they would not allow any dictation. They dictated to me, however, about my pay, and I paid to the building the difference between the $25,000 and the $20,000 I received.

A DEFECT.

The witness was examined to some extent as to the site of the building, and stated that he had been instructed to make the plans so as to embrace all the grounds owned by the city.

Judge Mellon—Don't the cornices project over on the Custom House ground?

Mr. Kerr—Yes, they do on that side. The projection is about twenty-one inches.

Judge Mellon—What will be the effect if the government sells the custom house property?

Mr. Kerr—The city will have to purchase the strip, if the windows on that side are to be of any account.

To Judge Veech—There are some twelve feet of space between the rear wall of the building and the property line.

Judge Mellon—Were not objections made to occupying all the space?

THE "OFFICIOUS" PUBLIC.

Mr. Kerr—The officious public and outside superintendents made some objections.

Judge Mellon—The officious public?

Mr. Kerr—That is what I said. The officious public and outside superintendents objected. I was instructed to occupy all the space, and I did so.

Members of the Board (deprecatingly)—Oh, no, you don't mean that.

Mr. Kerr—Yes, I have said it, and stand by it.

EXAMINING RECEIPTS.

Mr. Kerrs' examination was closed here, and the committee proceeded to examine the receipts and vouchers for moneys paid out on the contracts of Mackin, Henderson & Co., after which Judge Mellon asked for a statement of the City Treasurer to show the amount of money in the Treaury each month.

'Squire Steel—That can be obtained by the Treasurer.

Judge Mellon—We want that statement, as we desire to object to the amount of interest paid on temporary loans, etc.

Judge Veech—That is a legitimate subject for objection.

PRAYERS AND EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.

Judge Mellon—I want that statement instead of Bishop Kerfoot's prayer, which occupies four pages of the printed report. I think it is improper to mix sacred things with such extravagant expenditures as have been made. I doubt whether the Bishop would have pronounced his benediction if he had known how much the building cost.

Judge Veech—You don't pretend to say that the hall did not need the prayers of the Bishop.

Judge Mellon—No, indeed. I do not. Prayers might have been offered sooner. But I would rather have the report of the Treasurer than a copy of the prayer.

After examining a number of other papers the Board adjourned to meet next Monday morning at half past nine o'clock.

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U. S. COURT SENTENCES.

WILLIAMS AND DAICEY DISPOSED OF.

In the U. S. District Court, on Saturday morning, Judge McCandless on the bench, Geo. W. Daicey, the Postmaster at Philipsburg, Clearfield county, who plead guilty to embezzling the funds of the office and opening letters addressed to other people, was sentenced to undergo two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. U. S. Attorney Reed, before sentence was pronounced, referred to the fact that the prisoner had sustained a good character prior to this offense and had made an honorable record as a soldier in the late war, and had lost a leg in the service. In view of this statement of the case, the sentence was made light.

The sentence of John Montgomery, who plead guilty to robbing the Postoffice at California, Washington county, was, on motion of R. M. Gibson, Esq., deferred for one week in order that the evidence of some of Montgomery's friends might be heard before imposing sentence. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

THE CONNEAUTVILLE CASE.

In the United States Circuit Court, U. S Attorney Reed moved for judgment in the case of D. D. Williams convicted of embezzling the funds of the Conneautville National Bank while cashier of the institution. J Ross Thompson, Esq. of Erie, made a feeling plea for the prisoner, soliciting the mercy of the court in his behalf.

The judge said the case was a very sad one, but the evidence was very clear against the prisoner. He said as there was no evidence connecting the prisoner with the robbery, but only with the embezzlement, he would impose the minimum sentence allowed by law. He then pronounced the penalty, that Williams be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for five years. Williams took the sentence with the same coolness that characterized him during the trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A LARGE PORTION OF BROOKVILLE, PA., IN RUINS—LOSS OVER $200,000—INSURANCE ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE AMOUNT DESTROYED.

(From The Daily Post, November 21.)

A very destructive fire broke out in Scott & Snyder's livery stable in the eastern part of Brookville, Pa., yesterday morning, which, for some hours, raged with great fury and threatened to destroy the entire town. Among other buildings detroyed was Oak Hall, owned by Col. R. Bell; two houses, owned by R. Arthur's; Long & Pearsall's hardware establishment; the Franklin House, owned by J. S. King; K. L. Blood's drug store; Mill's grocery; Kennedy & Dickey's dry goods store; O. H. Brown's undertaking establishment; S. G. Fryer's residence and store; J. F. Carroll's store and dwelling; three buildings owned by W. J. McKnight; Sheriff Shannon and Dr. Massons offices; the house of J. P. George, editor of the Jeffersonian; the residence of Rev. Boyd, pastor of the M. E. Church; Harry Watson's large dry goods store, and many private houses.

Considerable railroad property was also burned. The loss will amount to $200,000 or upward; on which it is believed there is not more than $50,000 insurance. Many of the houses being frame the flames spread with great rapidity and were only checked as material became scarce, owing to the buildings being scattered. The fire will seriously cripple Brookville for a number of years and happens at a time that will tax the enterprise and endurance of its population to the utmost to repair the waste.

ANOTHER CHANCE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

POSTPONED TO

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

Drawing Certain at that Date

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$ 250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts	all cash	$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

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Root and Herb Juices,
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The most reliable Remedies in use,
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JOSEPH FLEMING,
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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OF-FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For treatment of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.

PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 246 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH IRWIN, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to John M. Large, No. 64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

M. IRWIN,
JAS. F. PATTERSON,
Executors.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM

of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.
se27-lyW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

286 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success, Private, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the person for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, all forms; consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows, his life long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the secrets and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductance, impediments to marriage causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 286 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Herpes, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Nose or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical treatise relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

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A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.
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WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $52,500, and 52,396 Prizes, amounting $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10, halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

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in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Pedal Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments.

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FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Sale! At the new offices of THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street opposite First National Bank.

No. 58 Sixth avenue, NEW HOUSE, with all modern improvements, it is one one of the best built houses in the city, and the location very desirable. Price $20,000.

330 ACRES in Twenty-second ward, good buildings excellent fruit of all kinds, and in a location to insure large increase in value. Price $2,000 per acre.

10 ACRES in Chartiers township, near Scully's Springs, about one mile from Ingram Station. Price only $600 per acre.

4½ ACRES on Forbes street, Twenty-second ward, adjoining Thos. Wightman. Price only $8,000.

84 ACRES at New Castle, Pa., for sale or to exchange for City Property.

FINE RESIDENCE at Edgewood Station, P. R. R. with 4½ acres ground, beautiful location, to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE PROPERTY on Centre avenue, at the old Car Station, good business location, the houses rent now for over $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000.

TWO BRICK STORES and dwellings, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, lot 40x100 feet. Price only $18,000 for both.

I also have good and cheap property on Liberty street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets.

In Allegheny City I have property on North avenue, Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, Sheffield street, Boyle street, Pembok street, Locust street and Federal street and in every direction.

Wanted immediately, a good mortgage on City Property for $20,000.

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As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
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45th SEMI-ANNUAL

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To be drawn MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold.

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100
EACH IN GREENBACKS.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $500 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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FOR SALE.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES.

And all kinds of Wagon Wood Works, sawed to order and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

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Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired ☞ Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
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WASHINGTON.

Abstract of Commissioner Douglass' Report.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Following is the report of Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Receipts last fiscal year, were $102,644,747, or $2,644,747 in excess of the estimate. The estimate of the current fiscal year is $107,000,000. The total drawback on spirits, tobacco and general merchandize for the past fiscal year was $52,346, and for 1874, $35,495. No spirits were exported for the drawback during last year and the quantity of tobacco was very slight compared with the amount exported in bond. Amounts refunded for taxes illegally collected were $618,667 in 1873, 239,749 in 1874. Receipts from distilled spirits for the fiscal year of 1874 were $49,444,090, a net decrease of $2,655,281. The receipts from special taxes on rectifiers and dealers show an increase of $799,413.

THE PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS

During the year was $69,572,062; the taxable gallons seizures amounted in value to $476,362.

Distilled spirits remaining in warehouse on September 30th for the payment of tax was 12,577,096 gallons, a decrease of 3,240,613 from June 30th. The amount remaining for export was reduced in the same time from 2,145,011 gallons to 1,047,714 gallons

ANNUAL RECEIPTS

from all sources relating to fermented liquors for the year were $9,304,679. Receipts from tobacco in all forms were $33,242,875, a decrease of $1,143,427, which is due to the closing out of bonded warehouses in the early part of the year and the effect of the panic. From November to the present time there has been a steady increase of collections over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount collected any quarter was the first quarter of the present fiscal year, which ammounted to $10,162,754. Receipts during the fiscal year from the source expected aggregate $36,000,000.

THE PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO

for the past fiscal year was 118,548,619 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 2,107,684 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected was 1,886,697,498 or 79,662,852 in excess of the previous year. The quantity of tobacco that was removed without payment of tax for exportation for the fiscal year was 10,800,927 pounds, an excess of nearly three quarters of a million pounds over the preceding year.

The Commissioner considers it indispensibly necessary to control the movement of raw or leaf tobacco by a continuance of the leaf clauses of the act of June 6, 1872. Receipts from other sources were: Bank deposits, savings banks capital and bank circulation, $3,387,100; adhesive stamps, $6,136,844; penalties, $364,216. Articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt are 764,880. The Commissioner extols the working of the system, abolishing assessorships and leaving the whole matter with collectors as securing more prompt payment and a larger amount of tax.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The tax against banks and bankers realized $3,000,734, an increase of 403,013 over the previous year notwithstanding the financial disasters of the fall of 1873, and is largely due to the new system of assessment, the results of which are still more apparent in the rise from collections from special taxes the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1872 when they amounted to $3,503,539, to $5,855,581 in the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1874.

The Commissioner suggests that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing hereafter, upon his requisition, furnish all stamps necessary under the law except proprietary and documentary, and asks positive provision from Congress upon the subject. Should Congress wish to abolish stamps on bank checks, &c., perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., which yielded last year $6,136,844, but still be of opinion the revenue cannot be diminished with safety, the Commissioner says an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits ten cents per gallon which would yield $6,957,000, or four cents a pound on tobacco which would yield $4,612,000.

KENTUCKY.

A Successful Candidate Declared Ineligible.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—A special to the Courier-Journal says that the State Contesting Board which has been in session for several weeks at Frankfort to examine evidence and hearing testimony in the case decided to-night that Thos. L. Jones was ineligible to the office of Clerk of Court of Appeals and declared the office vacant. At the general election last August, Jones, who was the Democratic candidate received about fifty thousand majority over Cochran, his opponent. It was charged at the time that Jones was ineligible because he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel five years ago, which the constitution of the State declares shall make any person so accepting ineligible to any office in the State, and also makes him liable for prosecution in the criminal Court. The action of the Contesting Board, made up altogether of members of same political party as Jones, will be received with very great interest in the State, and will make an important precedent in such matters. The decision announced is as follows:

First, That the contestant, Cochran, has no claim to the office. Second, a majority of the Board, three members, hold that proof shows that the incumbent Jones did accept a challenge and is thereby disqualified to hold office, and thus also hold that the Board has jurisdiction to try and decide the question of his guilt on testimony by depositions before them. Third, a minority of the Board, two members, hold that the testimony before the Board fails to prove that Jones is guilty, and also that the Board has no authority or jurisdiction to try or convict of such a crime or offence against the laws or original testimony like that in the record. Fourth, the Board hold that when it has filed its opinion, one copy in the office of Secretary of State and has sent one copy to Mr. John W. Cochran, the contestant, its functions will close.

POLITICAL.

A New Party Formed in Massachusetts —Object of the New Organization.

BOSTON, November 20.—Prominent Republicans of this State have organized a "Commonwealth Club." The preamble to the constitution recites, that members dissatisfied with the corruption which now prevails in politics, and convinced that this dissatisfaction is not confined to any political party or section of society, but is shared by all honest men alike, agree to form an association in the hope that thereby a better understanding will be promoted among men who hold these opinions, and that an interest in all public measures will be excited among those who now stand aloof through apathy and disgust. In so doing, they give no pledge nor do they abandon organizations to which they now belong but say: "We know that honesty and purity in public life are of equal importance to all parties, and that nothing is more necessary than that private citizens should take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs."

The officers of the club are E. R. Hoar, President; Henry L. Pierce, Richard Olney, John Q. Adams and W. E. Perkins, Vice Presidents.

FOREIGN.

More Earthquakes in Mexico.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

ANOTHER ANSWER TO GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET—LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP BAILEY.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, has written a short letter on the statement made by Mr. Gladstone in his late pamphlet, that, since the Vatican Council defined the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, "every Catholic is called upon to renounce his mental and moral freedom, and place hfs civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another." The Archbishop says: When a person tells me that my religion requires me to be disloyal to my country, the old Adam comes up in me and I feel more disposed to pull his nose than to answer him politely.

The only thing I have to say against Gladstone's declaration is that it is false, a shameful calumny, and I would appeal with perfect confidence as to the truth of my assertion to every Catholic over the face of the earth. It has no foundation either in words of decree, nor in any possible logical deduction from those words The thought even that it would have any such bearing I am certain never entered the mind of any member of the Council. The Vatican canon did not change, in one iota, the relations of the Catholic to the civil power any more than it changed those of the Protestants. It left that important matter, as connected with the order of civil society, where the New Testament leaves it, where our blessed Lord left it when he told us to "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

Ever since Gladstone committed political harikari by dissolving the Parliament he has been a soured and disappointed man, and there is no being on this earth more mischievous and dangerous than an old politician "turned out to grass." Everything he has done and said and written since shows that he is as anxious to get back into his cage as the polar bear is anxious to get out of his. And so he has taken to what an old English divine used to call "his Cheshire cheese"—the "no popery" cry which "Little Johnny" and many others have tried before him, and is endeavoring to raise the whirlwind in the hope that it may blow him back on to the treasury benches. It will be more likely to blow him out to sea. By this publication, Gladstone has paid but a poor compliment to the good sense and intelligence of the English people, and I have my doubts whether they will dance to his music. If he was situated like Bismarck and could put a soldier alongside of every honest citizen to make him dance, "will he, will he," then there would be some sense in the thing.

GERMANY.

NEGOTIATIONS PENDING WITH MEXICO.

BERLIN, November 20.—Negotiations are now in progress between the Governments of Germany and Mexico, for the conclusion of a treaty of Commerce.

Prince Bismarck has assured the Turkish Minister here, that the conclusion of direct treaties of commerce with Roumania will in no wise prejudice the political suzerainty of Turkey in that principality.

Prince Gortschakoff had a long interview with Bismarck to-day, after which he left for St. Petersburg. Gortschakoff has expressed his confidence in the maintenance of the peace of Europe for many years.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, November 21.—In the Reichstag to-day, Deputy Leibknecht offered a motion for the release of several Democratic deputies.

Mr. Windhorst supported the motion and speaking of the frequency of arrests, said even the ambassador was not safe.

Bismarck replied to Windhorst. He said the deputy had failed to show that any arrest made by the government was illegal. The frequency of arrests was due to the increasing frequency of infringements of the laws. This was even the case in grades of society whose first duty was to foster respect for the laws. He was quite ready to discuss this question of arrests. Larker said he was opposed to the discussion of the motion at present, preferring its postponement until after the debate on judicial reforms. He regretted the absence of a preliminary public examination into the case of persons arrested which would have prevented the dissemination of dubious rumors.

Reichensperger spoke of the persecution and imprisonment of bishops for conscience sake.

Bismarck in reply said Reichensperger placed a subjective conscience above objective law. The Ultramontanes and social Democrats held ideas of conscience which cannot be adopted as a standard. After further debate Liebknecht's motion was rejected.

RIFLES ORDERED,

The Chinese government has ordered a large quantity of breech-loading rifles.

PROPOSED SESSION OF A PORT.

LONDON, November 21.—It is rumored that Morocco will soon cede a port to Germany.

SYRIA.

RESIDENCE OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES VIOLATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 20.—Mr. Baker, Minister of the United States, recently received information that the residence of American missionaries in Latakia, Syria, was visited by an armed force. He immediately called upon the Grand Vizier and had a long conversation with him on the subject of the outrage. The Grand Vizier said he was waiting for the report of the Governor of Syria and could take no action until it was received, but he promised most positively that the Porte would give the United States Government full and complete satisfaction if wrong had been done.

MEXICO.

COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE.

NEW YORK, November 21.—A dispatch from Matamoras dated Nov. 20 says: The Mexican Congress has decreed the constitution of a Senate to be made up of two Senators from each State and the Federal district of the Republic.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Shocks of earthquakes are felt at intervals along the route from Vera Cruz to Guanajuato. The shocks commenced the 13th inst.

CANADA.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

MONTREAL, November 21.—A cable dispatch was received to-day from London as follows: In the Guibord case, the appeal is allowed and burial is ordered in holy grounds with all the costs except of recusation of the judge. Guibord is entitled to ecclesiastical rights. This action was brought because the church authorities refused to allow the interment of Guibord in the Catholic cemetery on the ground that he belonged to a society whose members were ex-communicated.

HEAVY FAILURE.

OTTAWA, November 20.—Messrs. Roche & Co., lumber dealers of Quebec, failed with liabilities amounting to $300,000.

ENGLAND.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, November 20.—A terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Warren's Vale, Yorkshire, to-day. Fourteen miners are known to have been killed.

The total number of killed by the explosion in the Warren Vale coal mine, Yorkshire, was twenty-four. Ten men have been rescued more or less injured.

A DENSE FOG.

LONDON, Nov. 23—5:30 A. M.—A dense fog enveloped portions of England on Saturday and Sunday. Steamboats on the Thames suspended trips for two days. At Liverpool ferry-boats ceased running. Railway accidents occurred at Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and elsewhere. Two trains came in collision at Newport in Monmouthshire and fourteen persons were injured.

ITALY.

MORE COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

ROME, November 20.—Fifty more persons belonging to Communists have been arrested in Naples.

HEAVY GALE—VESSELS WRECKED.

ROME, November 22.—A heavy gale has prevailed in the Mediterranean, and several large vessels are ashore. One American vessel is a total wreck, and all but three on board have been lost.

THE IRON WORKRS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS AND PUDDLERS—NO AGREEMENT YET —DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT—ANOTHER MEETING NEXT SATURDAY.

(From The Daily Po t, November 23.)

On Saturday afternoon another joint meeting was held by the puddlers and iron manufacturers of the two cities for the purpose of hearing the reports of the committees appointed from those bodies to adjust the wages of the puddlers. It will be remembered that the manufacturers proposed to the boilers that with iron at three cents they would pay five dollars for boiling and for two and a half cent iron four dollars and a half, and that whenever the card rates would go above three cents, the present rates with which the boilers are well satisfied should again prevail. There were present at the meeting representatives from nearly all the prominent iron firms in the vicinity, and about twenty puddlers.

STILL REFUSE THE PROPOSITION.

In the absence of Mr. Lewis, permanent chairman, Mr. B. F. Jones was called upon to preside. On taking the chair Mr. Jones stated that at the meeting of the conferring committees on Wednesday the manufacturers' proposition was discussed, that the puddlers still refused to accede thereto, and that an adjournment was had without action. Subsequentiy another meeting was held by the committees, with the same result, so that the matter remained unsettled. The proposition of the manufacturers, he said, they considered fair to all parties concerned, and as that is all they could or would do and as the puddlers had rejected it, suggestions would be in order, as to how the rates could be adjusted.

HOW THE MANUFACTURERS FEEL.

Mr. Bennett said the subject had been thoroughly discussed at the last meeting, and as there was no probability of there being a settlement to-day he would suggest that another meeting be held on Saturday afternoon next at the same time and place. The manufacturers do not fell like making any better offers than those submitted at the last meeting. Their advices are that wages are falling in the east, and are quoted four dollars for charcoal iron. They are still willing to stand to their proposition, believing it to be a good one for both parties. All manufacturers realize that the business has been a non-paying one for the last fourteen months. To continue losing money is regarded by all as the greatest foolishness, and the manufacturers had better stop at once.

WHAT THE PUDDLERS THINK.

Mr. Harris thought it was not the place of the puddlers to make any propositions, as they had nothing to do with bringing about the meetings. They have rejected the proposition, he said, because they consider it unfair and because they have a perfect right to do so. I don't think the puddlers will have cause to make a proposition this week, because they see no necessity for a reduction. If the old scale was good a year ago, it is good now, when the laboring men are in great need of work. None of the manufacturers can say that any of the puddlers ever complained when the scale ran down, but always accepted the reduced rate. The men don't want to break the old agreement now, nor to have a fight over it. If it is broken they may not be able to get another as good.

Mr. Bennett replied that when the old scale was made it stopped at three cents, and it was understood that if iron ran below three or above five cents a new arrangement would have to be made. All know that iron is selling at less than three cents, not because the manufacturers so wanted it, but because they could not help it. They were forced to make the reduction, for they could not pay from twenty-five to thirty per cent. more than other places. Cheaper iron was to be had everywhere in the market, and Pittsburgh manufacturers must compete with it. They must do something, and it seems that this proposition is indeed a very liberal one. The manufacturers will be sorry to part company, because they have worked along harmoniously through the past, and by so doing thousands of men will be thrown out of employment. But if the present is not the proper time for the readjustment of the scale he thought, there never will be such an one.

Mr. Bishop said there is one thing not to be overlooked. The puddlers are trying to carry out this contract in good faith. The presence here to-day of so many boilers is sufficient evidence of that fact, and they are ready to negotiate new terms when such are really necessary, but the men don't see any necessity for it now. Neither do they think the manufacturers have any right to expect them to make any proposition. They are with you heart and hand and don't want any struggle over this affair. They think you should give them another proposition to consider, and then another if this is not agreed to.

THE "HOT DOLLAR."

Mr. Bennett thought that plan would render matters worse. Mr. Bishop wants us, he said, to hand them another loaf and yet another, until they get one that suits their taste. Thus we might go on forever, but it would be fruitless unless we should at last give them all they ask. The speaker then claimed that the scale had not been strictly adhered to by the puddlers at any rate, for during the warm weather they had demanded the "hot dollar," which was not mentioned in the contract at all.

Mr. Harris replied that the puddlers had strictly adhered to the scale. They were prompted to call the meeting for the extra dollar because of the extreme warm weather, for they were then compelled to employ extra help. Besides, they did not ask the "hot dollar," but Mr. Jones had offered it, and it was a special contract, in no way effecting the original one. The men would not have struck for it, because that would have been a violation of the contract, which they all felt obliged to observe.

The question of the "hot dollar" was discussed at some length, after which the chairman stated that his understanding was that when iron went below three cents the scale was to be readjusted. He also reminded those present that the time was fast coming to a close in which to consider the matter. Only a few more of the thirty days are left when he said something would have to be done.

A motion was then made and adopted to adjourn to meet on Saturday afternoon next.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterret.

Michael Sweeney was convicted on two indictments for selling liquor without license.

H. Lutz plead nolle contendere to a charge of Sunday dispensing.

John Rosenberger entered a similar plea to a charge to selling liquor to minors.

Henry Tool also plead nolle contendere to selling liquor without license.

John Becker, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was allowed a nolle pros.

Andrew Hawn do on a similar charge, it appearing that a bill was found by mistake.

Samuel Floyd was acquitted of a charge of felonious assault in shooting at James A. Hunter.

Samuel Bruce and Chas. Bell, colored, were tried for the larceny of a watch from W. W. Patterson. Jury out.

The case of Lawrence Quitter, charged with dispensing the ardent to minors, is on trial.

A motion for a new trial was made in the Ross riot case, the ground being after discovered evidence, by which it can be shown as alleged, that the Lofinks were not concerned in any riot.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Keeling vs. the Comet, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $700, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Wm. Dalzell & Son's vs. Jacob Powers; a sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $244 16.

David Moos vs. George Froehich; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $216 75.

Emma J. Smith filed a petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings. The petition was ordered to be marked filed and recorded.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. George T. Hice, a petition de lunatico inquirendo was presented and James H. Porter, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

R. Krahenbihl vs. Barton & Keeney. Record amended by adding the name of Elizabeth Krahenbihl as plaintiff in the above case.

This Court will not be in session to-day, the trial list having given out.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Jno. C. Andrews vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, reported yesterday, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

J. R. Lanahan vs. B. F. Hook and Morgan Wise, partners as Hook & Wise. The defendants in this case are distillers of Greene county, and the action is brought on an alleged breach of contract made with the plaintiff, a liquor dealer of this city. Defendants agreed to deliver a certain quantity of whisky which was to be "pure rye, and four years old." The last twenty-one barrels sent to this city the plaintiff refused to receive alleging that it was not up to the standard required by the contract. The last lot he placed in a warehouse at the expense of defendants, and now brings suit to recover the money paid for the twenty-one barrels of whisky, the money having been paid in advance. The case is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The sale of certain real estate of said bankrupt by the Sheriff of Armstrong county to Edward S. Golden, Esq., was approved, and the amount realized therefrom ordered to be appropriated to the payment of the mortgagees of the Dollar Savings Bank, Jacob Herrice and Jonathan Lenz.

Hilands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny City. An order was made restraining the Real Estate Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, from performing certain acts.

John Kenmier, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition of W. B. Rogers, Esq., for an allowance for services rendered the bankrupt in the proceedings, presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

McKnight, Porter & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made restraining Patrick Kennedy and all other persons from interfering with the property of said debtors.

Thomas Taubman, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Bankrupt discharged from all his debts.

Charles Cocain vs. the steamboat "Kate Dickson," in admiralty. Libel in a contract for coal furnished, an attachment and monition ordered, returnable on the 8th of November.

In the case of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. George Hess, being an action on a judgment note for $3,750. The defendant confessed judgment for the amount with interests and costs.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Robert E. Devore, indicted for passing a counterfeit Treasury note of the denomination of $5. The offense was committed at Petersburg, Clarion county. There is another indictment against the prisoner. Jury out.

On motion of James Bredin, Esq., John M. Miller, of Butler county, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

DECISIONS RENDERED.

The following decisions were rendered yesterday morning in this Court:

Orlando Reed's appeal from the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford county, for the appointment of a keeper of the common jail. Appeal quashed.

Joseph Barnsdall et al. vs. Preston M. Guito. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Theodore B. Lashell vs. Horace Cullum and wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

John Walford and wife vs. Dr. Will C. Herrington. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Simon P. Beat vs. Hugh Keating. Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Merchants National Bank of Meadville, vs. George Shattuck. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

JURISDICTION OF A 'SQUIRE.

First National Bank of Union Mills vs. A. Sheldon & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. This was a case involving the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. In the opinion, read by Chief Justice Agnew, he says:

The act of February 18th, 1869, extending the jurisdiction of justices of Erie county to sums not to exceed three hundred dollars, in causes of action arising from contract, covers the proceedings in this case. The act of 1842, abolishing imprisonment for debt, and giving a remedy by attachment in the case of absent and absconding debtors is ancillary to the act of 1810, giving jurisdiction to the justice of the peace in certain civil matters. It was limited to the sum of one hundred dollars, because that is the limit under the act of 1810. But when the jurisdiction under the act of 1810 was extended, it carried with it the remedies given for the recovery of the debt by the act of 1842. The return of the constable was sufficient to support the subsequent attachment proceedings under the act of 1845. It is probable no writ of error lies in this case, but as the question has not been made and argued, we affirm the judgment of the Court below, instead of quashing the writ.

N. B. Lane and Geo. Nelson vs. Lydia Nelson. Error to the Common Pleas of Jefferson county. A reargument ordered before a full bench.

Union Petroleum Company vs. the Benin Petroleum Company. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Alfred H. Bronson vs. Lazarus Silverman. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

S. Newton Pettis vs. Alexander Power. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

H. S. Southard vs. Albert Haywood et. al. Error to this Court of Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Sterling Bonsall vs. Alex, M. Byers et al. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

James D. Schooley vs. Ellen Hodder et. al. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Mary Sullivan's appeal from a decree of distribution of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawfod county, in the distribution of the proceeds of sail on writ of fi fa. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed, with costs to be paid by the appellant.

Peter Hutchinson vs. the School Directors of Indiana township. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. This was an action to recover on certain bonds issued by the School Board during the war to secure volunteers. The Judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

Nelson Waters et al. vs. E. G. Stackpole et al. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Decree of the lower court affirmed, with costs and the appeal is dismissed.

Henry M. Watts et al vs. McKean and Elk County Land and Improvement Company. Application for a re-argument declined.

John D. Dunkle and J. W. Guthrie's appeal in the matter of the Independent school district of Franklin township. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant; and the order and decree of the court affirmed.

James Baker vs. J. N. Seibening & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Alonzo Mead and Isaac B. Gerow and wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

The Younglove Architectural Iron Company vs. Crawford, Chamberlain & Co. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Andrew Moore vs. John Black. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Erie county Judgment affirmed.

T. H. Brown vs. W. W. Brown. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Reargument ordered.

Cornwall & Hapron vs. John G. Mendenhall. Appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Clarion county. In equity. Judgment affirmed.

Stafford Reydine et al. vs. Thomas N. Smith et al. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

John Speer et al vs. Elizabeth Rowley. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas J. Cropley et al. vs. the City of Titusville. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Barr et al. vs. Duncan. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded. Opinion by Judge Williams.

ADMITTED.

John W. Miller, of Butler county, was admitted to practice in this Court on motion of Jas. Bredin, Esq.

ARGUMENTS.

Appeal of John B. Canfield. Argued by Patterson for appellant. and Dougherty contra.

Beeson vs. Brady. Argued by Donner and Boyle, for plaintiff in error, and Plafford contra.

Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Co. vs. McKee, adm'r. Argued by Griffth for plaintiff in error, and McDermitt contra.

Murphy's appeal. Argued by Braden for plaintiff in error, and Wilson contra.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Barbara Stein plead nolle contendere to one indictment for selling liquor without license, and was allowed a nolle pros. on another.

Samuel Bruce and Charles Bell were acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by W. J. Patterson.

Timothy Barrell was acquitted of one charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and allowed a nolle pros. on another. The costs in the first case were divided between Barrell and the prosecutor, V. K. McElheney.

Patrick Curley was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor without license, but ordered to pay the costs.

Thomas Kerr, charged with selling liquor without license, was allowed a nolle pros.

David Lysle and John Graff, of West Elizabeth, plead guilty to selling liquor without license.

Laurence Quitter, against whom were two indictment for selling liquor without license, was acquitted on one, and allowed a nolle pros on the other; the county to pay costs in the first case, V. K. McElhenny prosecutor.

Charles Harbach, charged with aggravated assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros. Julius Dangriaux prosecutor.

Jesse Johnson, charged with assault and battery by Harry H. Sayers, was acquitted.

Chas. Bambach, charged by Mary Conway with selling liquor to minors, was convicted.

Charles McCartney, charged with felonious assault and battery, is on trial.

District Court—Judge Ewing.

The case of Lanahan vs. Hook & Wise is still on trial.

In the case of the Dick Fulton No. 3 vs. the owners of the owners of the Charles Brown, the jury are still out. They stand eleven to one, and want to be discharged, but the Court can't see it.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. A. Miller, et al., vs. B. F. Baer, Mercer county. By consent the proceedings were continued.

Charles B. and James C. McVay, bankrupts. It appearing that the said James C. McVay has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts, except such as are by law excepted.

John Horn, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The motion for an injunction against Jacob Rose et al., was continued to the 25th inst.

John M. Miller, Esq., of Butler, was, on motion of George Cochran, Esq., admitted to practice in the United States Courts. And on motion of Hon. David Reed, John W. Wiley, Esq., and Wm. P. Shell, Esq., of this city, were admitted to practice in said Courts.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The jury were out in the case of the United States vs. Robt. E. Devoe, charged with passing counterfeit Treasury notes at Petersburg, Clarion county.

Henry Tauzky vs. Joseph S. Finch & Co. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. Tauzky contracted to make whisky for Finch & Co., agreeing by the use of patent yeast to produce a given quantity of the liquor from a stated amount of grain. He alleges that after a trial of fourteen days he was unceremoniously removed from the distillery and prevented from completing his contract. The case was tried once before and a verdict for the plaintiff rendered. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur and Gordon.

CONNELLSVILLE R. R. VS. SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

The greater part of the day was consumed in hearing the case of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, appellant and plaintiff and defendant below vs. the Southwest Pennsylvania Railway Company. Appeal from certiorari to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county (in equity). Argued by Kaine and Shiras, for plaintiff in error and Ewing and Fulton contra.

The Connellsville Company obtained about seven acres of ground on the line of its road, and between the road and river, immediately below its present depot, at Connellsville, for the purpose of erecting thereon carpenter shops, and machine and other shops, turntables and sidings, upon which to stand its cars, both freight and passenger. This ground, which was the only available ground there, the company took immediate possession of and commenced improving it, by erecting their shops and sidings, not only absolutely necessary for its own use, but also to comply with the contract made by the Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association. This association had bought this ground with a larger piece, which it had laid out in building lots, and had them for sale; hence to enhance their value was the reason that it let the Railroad Company have the land on the reasonable terms it did. The Southwest Pennsylvania Company was incorporacted in 1871, and authorized them "to construct a railroad, with one or more tracks; by such a route as the directors may select from some point on the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, by way of Uniontown, in Fayette county, to the boundary of Virginia, and to construct branches." In 1871 a route was surveyed and located from Greensburgh to the Youghiogheny river near Connellsville, and passing over the road of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, and over and across the car and shop grounds, cutting the same nearly in two equal parts, thus, as the Connellsville Company claim, rendering the ground utterly useless to them. In March, 1872, the contractor of the Southwestern Company, commenced on and near this piece of land, without leave or license, and was notified that he would not be allowed to cross there. The Southwestern Company then filed the bill in this case, praying for an injunction to restrain the officers and employees of the Appellant from interfering with the employees of the Appellee from making said crossing. After the case was at issue, an examiner was appointed, who took a mass of testimony. After the case had been argued, a decree was filed in favor of the Southwestern Company, and an appeal was taken by the Connellsville Company from the decree, and a writ of certiorari was also taken.

CHARTIERS R. R. CO. VS. HODGENS.

The Chartiers Railway Company, plaintiff in error and below, vs. Robert Hodgens. Argued by Dalzell for plaintiff in error, and Hart and Miller contra. The action is brought to recover stock subscribed by the defendant to the Chartiers Railway Company. There were twenty-four suits in all of the same nature against different parties. The refusal to pay the stock subscribed is based on the ground that the route of the road as originally agreed upon was not carried out.

ADMITTED.

William Kinser, Esq., of Clarion county on motion of Geo. R. Cochran, Esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SENTENCES FOR ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Harry Costello, selling liquor without license, two indictments, $150 and costs.

H. Lutz, selling liquor on Sunday, $100 and costs.

A. J. Windstein, same charge, $125 and costs.

Louis Zeller, same charge, $125 and costs.

Franz Severth, ditto, $125 and costs.

Jno. Prutting, on three indictments for selling liquor on Sunday and two for selling to minors, was fined $500 and costs. 'Squire Ross prosecutor.

William Printy, selling without license, $150 and costs.

Frederick Vogel, for selling on Sunday, two indictments, $300 and costs.

Frederick Gedekoh, for selling on Sunday, $100 and costs.

Michael Glitsch, selling to minors, $150 and costs.

Jacob Ott, selling on Sunday, $75 and costs.

Jacob Bonstine, selling to minors, $125 and costs.

Charles Bornback, selling to minors, $150 and costs.

Jno. Rauber, selling on Sunday, $125 and costs.

C. Steffens, selling without license, $50 and costs.

A. Fecke, ditto, $150 and costs.

Philip Zimmerman, selling to minors, $250 and costs.

Chas. Rausmiller, selling liquor to minors, $200 and costs.

Jno. B. Wacker, selling on Sunday, $300 and costs.

F. A. Mayers, selling to minors and on Sunday, $400 and costs.

Jno. Becker, selling liquor to minors, $400 and costs.

James Kinlin, who plead guilty to fornication and bastardy, Barbara Bartholl prosecutrix, was sentenced to pay $25 to the Poor Guardians, $25 for lying-in expenses, $25 for maintenance of child and $5 per month for five years.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Z. Gillespie, a rule was granted on Arthur Hobsen and R. B. Francis, assignees, to show cause why they should not be required to file and settle their account. Rule returnable Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

McNish vs. Weiderhold et al., W. G. Jackson, the receiver, filed a petition to be empowered to pay to Thos. C. Fulton and wife $1,020. Petition granted.

Wm. C. McCarthy vs. the city of Pittsburgh, the bill in equity in regard to the Wm. Smith pipe contract, the demurrer was overruled and defendants were given leave to answer the amended bill within ten days, and in default of answer, decree pro coneso to be entered.

Sophia Oeste filed a petition for a divorce from her husband Jacob Oeste, on grounds of cruel treatment. A subpœna was granted.

A petition for the voluntary assignment of J. A. Nicholson & Co., to C. D. Arnsthal, was filed and ordered to be published.

Christian A. Linhart et al. vs. Peter McGurk, in equity. Exceptions of defendants overruled.

Agustus P. Davis filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Lizzie E. Davis, on grounds of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

On petition of James Butterfield presented, an inquisition was directed to be held to inquire into the insanity of Mary J. Butterfield.

In the case of Daniel Moose vs. George Fralich, a motion for a new trial was made by the counsel for the defendant.

Mrs. Annie G. Rossiter filed a petition to secure the benefit of the act granting to married women their separate earnings.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of the owners of the Dick Fulton No. 3 vs. the owners of the Charles Brown, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $4,479 63, allowing fifty-three cents per barrel of coal with interest from February 22, 1873.

Philip Held vs. James Campbell. Petition petition presented and rule granted for plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

McElhenon vs. Samuel Carnahan. Motion made by defendant's counsel to strike off order overruling the motion for a new Hearing fixed for November 28, 1874.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., vs. the A. V. R. R. on petition for injunction presented An order was made restraining Richard Hughes and others from proceeding on their execution.

John Murphy, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate subject to a mortgage.

Isidore Coblenz, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh. Assignees report of the sale of certain real estate was presented, approved and sale confirmed.

Charles Cocain vs. Steamer Kate Dickson, in admiralty. Benjamin Chester was allowed to intervene for his wages as Chief Engineer.

The case of Benjamin Chester against the steamer Kate Dickson, for his wages due as Engineer, came on to be heard before Commissioner McCandless, and sufficient cause for a suit having been found the Commissioner certifies the same to the U. S. District Court.

Walter Whann, bankrupt. Exceptions to specifications of objections to discharge presented, and on motion of Mr. Osmer a rule was granted to show cause why they should not be set aside.

R. F. Milford: bankrupt. The report of the Register, allowing compensation to the solicitor for petitioning creditors, was presented and approved. S. C. Schoyer, Esq., appeared for the motion,

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

Mr. James S. Young, of Pittsburgh, on motion of A. M. Watson, Esq., and Mr. T. C. Campbell, of Butler, on motion of N. S. Purviance, Esq., were admitted to practice in this Court.

ARGUMENTS.

Kirby vs. the Pennsylvania Company. Argument concluded by McDermit for plaintiff in error, and Griffith contra.

Benjamin F. Coughenour and John S. Detwiller, administrators of Isaiah Coughenour, deceased, plaintiffs in error and below vs. J. Stauff. Argued by Kaine for plaintiffs in error, and Playford conera.

DECISIONS.

Commonwealth ex rel. John B. Butler vs. Governor Hartranft. Petition for a mandamus from Butler county. Judgment on the demurrer for defendant. Per Curiam.

Jos M. Long vs. Samuel Kelling and wife, Beaver county. Proceedings affirmed. Per Curiam.

Farmers and Drovers' National bank of Waynesburg vs. Commissioners of Greene county. Judgment affirmed Per Curiam.

Silas Vellorn et al. vs. Wm. B. Carpenter, administrators, etc., Greene county. Judgment affirmed. Per Curiam.

James M. Chadwick's appeal from decree of Orphans' Court of Greene county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed. Per Curiam.

Joseph Keever vs. Felix H. Crago et el, Greene county. Judg

THE CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE—THE PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING EXPENSES—CALCULATION AS TO WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED ON THE FOUNDATIONS—THE BRICK WORK CONTRACT, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

The City Hall Auditing Committee held a meeting in the reception room, Municipal Hall yesterday morning. All the members of the committee and Messrs. Steel and Kerr were present. Afterwards Messrs. King & Finley, of the Taxpayers' Union also put in an appearance.

INTEREST ON THE SITE.

The first witness examined was Mr. J. B. Stevenson, clerk of Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., who testified in regard to the interest paid on the site upon which the building is located. He stated that there was an agreement between the city and the firm in regard to the payments to be made on the ground. He did not have the agreement with him however, and was allowed time to procure it.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The committee next took up the bill of Messrs. Jarvis, Halpine & Co., for gas fitting and plumbing. The bill was itemized.

Mr. J. W. Kerr was called upon to impart information concerning the plumbing, and testified as follows: The main fixtures were purchased from Thacker & Co., of Philadelphia; Jarvis, Halpine & Co., put them up for the firm named; there was work done before the contracts were made. There was no work done previous to these contracts that should have been done by contract. The plumbing contract was made March 14, 18 1. Mr. Kerr then proceeded to explain the various items of the bill. The portable lights in the Mayor's office, Treasurer's office, etc., he said were not included in the contract, and should properly have been credited to the furnishing account. The contract for plumbing included all the wash stands, water closets, etc., throughout the building. It amounted to $2,816. The articles enumerated in the bill are all outside of the contract, and not to be offensive I would state that they were all put in to please the "officious public."

THE "OFFICIOUS PUBLIC" AGAIN.

Judge Veech—"Outside Superintendents?"

Mr. Kerr—I mean the "officious public" in the building. Quite a number in the building thought I was close and mean, and they were put in to mollify them. I spent ten days in going over the items, and passed the bill on my certificate.

Mr. Miller—Were these changes spoken of as concessions to the "officious public," made by yourself or with the consent of the Commission?

Mr. Kerr Of course, the Commission was always consulted. The term "officious public" was used the other day in references to parties who were commenting on the southwest wall. All important extras were approved by the committee before they were ordered. Some minor additions were ordered and subsequently approved by the Commission.

Mr. King—Isn't it necessary in writing out the specifications to begin at the foundations and work up?

Mr. Kerr—Yes, and that is what was done. It is not customary to include all the work in the specifications. It would entail too much work on the builders.

CONCERNING THE FOUNDATIONS.

The committee finally disposed of the bill of Messrs. Jarvis, Halpine & Co., when Mr. Kerr said he desired to read the specifications for the stonework of the foundations. He felt confident that he would be justified in his course in advising the Commission to reject the lowest bid. I will show I am not compelled to give it to the lowest bidder.

Mr. King—I think you are.

Mr. Kerr—I do not expect to satisfy you, Mr. King, that my course was right; but I can demonstrate that it would have been unwise to have given the work to parties who were incompetent.

Mr. King—Mr. Kerr, I have made some calculations to show how much the city would have saved if the lower bids had been accepted.

Mr. Kerr—I've made calculations, too.

Mr. King—How much do you suppose would have been saved if Mr. Allwelter's bid had been accepted?

Mr. Kerr—Oh, I don't know. I do know, however, that my experiences with Mr. Allwelter led me to assert that he should never be engaged on a contract over which I had charge. I told him that if the owner wanted him he could not have me.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED

Mr. King—Well, my calculations show that if Allwelter's bid had been accepted the city would have saved $13,591 12. The $5,25 bid was only about $900 less than Allwelter's and if it had been accepted $14,437 15 could have been saved.

Mr. Kerr—As I told you before, the man who bid $5 25 didn't know what he was bidding on. I wasn't going to advise the acceptance of his bid when I knew he couldn't do the work.

Mr. King—But, then, the city could—

Mr. Kerr—There is no use of us arguing the question, Mr. King. If we were to discuss the matter to eternity we could not agree.

BIDS FOR THE BRICK WORK.

The contract for the brick work was then taken up, and Mr. Kerr read the proposals for the entire brick work, as follows:

Charles Ferguson	$53,150 00
Barnes & McClelland	58,950 00
Alfred M'Donald	56,877 00
Emanuel Ecker	52,262 50
Miller & Co	55,500 00
J. C. Patterson	61,800 00

The contract was awarded to Mr. Ecker the lowest bidder, and the payments were not made on estimates. He was to take twenty-five per cent. in bonds at par. The contract was awarded March 29, 1869.

The contract was then examined in detail, and the total amount paid the contractor, after deducting various items aggregating $857 or $125 more than the extras allowed, was $55,01. 74. The extras amounted to $749 24.

The board then proceeded to examine the receipts and vouchers for the money paid on the contract, and then adjourned to meet at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WOULDN'T GIVE UP HIS TICKET.

The Jacksonville Journal says: "An old man, who for several decades has dwelt upon lands, entered in the vicinity of what is now Murrayville, bought a railroad ticket and got aboard a train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad for this city, on Saturday last. It was the first ride on a railroad that the old man had ever taken, and some of his actions and exclamations were amusing enough. The conductor came around, at length, to collect fare, and was searchingly eyed in his approach by the old man, who, whenever a ticket was taken up and dropped into the conductor's pocket, apparently made a note of it. The conductor reached the old man's seat at last, and held out his hand, which the kind-hearted passenger shook warmly, at the same time declaring he was 'smortin' tickled to see the boss of such nice Peers. The conductor smiled in his confusion, but managed to make himself understood that he wanted a ticket. "Oh," said the old man, "that's what you want. No you don't. That ticket is mine. I bought it and paid for it with my own money, and I intend to keep it. You can't get it, nor any other railroad boss in the country. Not much; he didn't low to be cheated in any such way." And keep the ticket he did, and no persuasion could get it from him, though he was free to show the conductor that he had one. That was his only show for a ride, and he meant to hold on to it. The conductor finally passed on, heartily amused, as were all lookers-on, leaving this verdant passenger in full possession of the highly prized ticket."

FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119½
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	112¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	116
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	115¾
New Fives	112¾
Ten-Forties	113¾
Currency Sixes	119

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	486
Missouri	95½
Tennessee, old	75
Tennessee, new	52
Virginia, new	52
Virginia, old	38
North Carolina, old	27
North Carolina, new	14

STOCKS.

Western Union	80¾
Adams Express	116
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	80½
American Express	65
United States Express	64¾
Pacific Mail	44½
New York Central	101¾
Erie	27¾
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	76¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98
Northwestern common	44
Northwestern preferred	69½
Rock Island	100¾
New Jersey Central	106
St. Paul	37
St. Paul preferred	56½
Toledo and Wabash	29¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	44
Fort Wayne	96
Terre Haute	9
Terre Haute preferred	24
R. H. and E	30
Chicago and Alton	101¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	105
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	95
Burlington and Quincy	103¾
Lake Shore	89¾
Panama	97½
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	35¾
Central Pacific	95¾
Union	91¾
Hartford and Erie	
Delaware & Lackawana	109¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	113½
Five-Twenties, 1864	114
Five-Twenties, 1865	116
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	115¾
New Fives	112¾
Ten-Forties	113¾
Currency Sixes	119

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	75
Tennessee, new	52
Virginia, new	52
Virginia, old	38
North Carolina, old	27
North Carolina, new	14

STOCKS.

Canton	61¾
Western Union Telegraph	80¾
Quick Silver	34¾
Adams Express	114
Fargo	78
American Express	64¾
United States Express	64¾
Pacific Mail	44¾
New York Central	101¾
Erie	27¾
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	76¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98
Northwestern common	44
Northwestern preferred	69½
Rock Island	100¾
New Jersey Central	106
St. Paul	37
St. Paul preferred	56½
Toledo and Wabash	29¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	44
Fort Wayne	96
Terre Haute	9
Terre Haute preferred	24
Chicago and Alton	101¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	105
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	95
Burlington and Quincy	103¾
Lake Shore	89¾
Panama	97½
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	35¾
Central Pacific	95¾
Union	91¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, November 25, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing of special importance. As usual, for certain articles there was a fair amount of activity perceptible, whilst for others the reverse was the situation. The weather has been very changeable. Navigation for light draught boats has been resumed to the lower ports. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this heating, prices, as usual, being governed by circumstances. Flour—The market was dull; prices are weak, but are not quoted lower, although the tendency is in that direction; the mills are manufacturing a very fine article of flour, one that is well calculated to extend their reputation. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted continues; the stock in first hands is disappearing very rapidly and will soon need replenishing. Butter was firm and in good demand; that is, for choice roll for family use; common goods are dull and neglected. Cheese—We can report a firm market and an active inquiry with sales at former quotations. Apples are dull; the supply exceeds the demand; the rates, however, are unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,803	Apples, bbls	783
Potatoes, bush.	1,680	Butter, pkgs	24
Oats, sks	—	Hay, bales	528
Wheat, sks	680	Corn, sks	—
Rye, sks	510	Bacon, tcs	25
Cheese, bxs	1,152	Barley, sks	854

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The supply at present exceeds the demand; prices are weak and are unsatisfactory at least to holders, who are anxious to realize; stocks are also accumulating; we can report sales all the way from $1 25, 2 00@2 50 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was a quiet one, with a steady trade demand at 60@65c per gallon as per quality and condition.

ASHES—The dullness that has ruled for some time continues; as prices are unchanged, we omit them.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market contains an ample supply; the current rates are: for the former $2 10@2 25; for the latter $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

ALES—The market was dull and entirely devoid of animation; prices are weak but not quoted lower; the card rates are: X ale $9; XX ale $10; porter $10; India ale $11, half barrels in proportion; bass English ale in ample supply at prices that have been current for some time.

BAGGING—The supply was fully up with the demand. The rates of Penn Mill are: Two bushel 35c; two half do. 40c; 3 do. 48c.

BEESWAX—Steady. We can report sales at 30@33c as per quality. The latter for pure yellow.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market was steady. Dealers report a fair jobbing demand at the following: ¼ lb. cans, $1 50 per doz.; ½ lb. do. $3 00; 1 lb. do. $3 50; 5 lb. do. $26 00; 10 lb. 40c per lb. The supply on the market is ample.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—We have to report a quiet market and a moderate demand. The fact is, prices are considered steep. We quote at 3¼@4c per lb.

BEANS—The market for some days has ruled dull, with more sellers than buyers. We can note sales all the way from $1 90@2 25 per bushel, the latter for a nice article.

BROOM CORN—The business that has ruled for sometime continues, the supply being limited; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

BUTTER—Dealers report a firm feeling in the market, particularly for the better grades; as the stock to operate with is not a large one, we quote choice roll 28@31c per lb; good to medium 20@25c; common grades are dull and have no fixed value.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted continues; notwithstanding the large receipts continues, holders are decidedly firm in their views; we quote in a jobbing way Ohio factory 16@17c; New York goshen 17½@18c; Ohio Sweitzer 18@19c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The market was devoid of animation; we note sales at $7 50@7 75 per can.

CHESTNUTS—The season is drawing to a close; we quote nominally $2 25@2 75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was equal to the occasion; prices range from $10, 12@14 75 per bbl.

EGGS—There was a fair demand for fresh ones at 28@29c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one; so far as prices are concerned they were weak; we quote spring wheat flour $5 65@5 85 for Wisconsin and $6@6 25 for Minnesota; winter $5 85@6 25 for red and $6 50@7 for white. Rye flour $5 50; corn meal $3 50; Graham flour $6 50.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change worthy of special mention; for most of the leading articles prices have undergone scarcely any change. Sugars are held firmly at the advance before noted. From this it will be perceived that the bottom has been fully reached. Coffees are strong but quoted higher. Molasses and syrups held their own; the market, however, was not an active one. Other articles have undergone no quotable change. The card rates are as follows:

Sugars—Standard A 10¼c; Stand B 10⅛c; Standard extra C 10c; Standard hards 11c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c.

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 35c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Java 37c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 7¼@8c; Rangcon 7¼c.

Spices—Allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; cloves 55c per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orlean 80c; prime 78c; good 75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. V. $5 75; Persian $3 53; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 5c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged, except codfish, which are a shade lower. We quote as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per barrel $25; No. 1 mess do $23; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $14; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $11; Georges codfish, medium per 100, $6 00; large do per 100, $6 50; boneless codfish per lb 8c; white fish per half bbl $6 50; lake herring do $4 35; Labrador herring per bbl $8 75@9; round do $6 75@7 00.

GRAIN—The market was decidedly firmer and for most articles an advance was demanded; we can report a fair amount of sales at the following: Wheat—Kentucky and Illinois white $1 35@1 38 per bush; Michigan $1 23@1 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 14@1 17; amber and white $1 20@1 22. Oats are firm with sales of mixed at 60@61c; prime white 63@65c per bushel. Corn scarce and wanted; new ear 70@73c; newshelled 73@75c; old shelled 83@85c. Rye—market quiet with an occasional sale at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley—prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit them.

HAY—Was in better demand. We quote baled from depot $18, 20@24 per ton; wagon lots $20@30 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady at $5 per bu.

POTATOES—Are in good supply. The market was steady with a good demand. We quote peachblows by the car load at 80@85c; peerless and early rose 70@75c in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

POULTRY—The weather was more favorable for handling. We quote dressed chickens 12@13c per lb; turkeys 15@16c per lb; live sold at various prices.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was a firm one, with a good demand; the card rates are: Hams 13½c; shoulders 9½@11c; breakfast bacon 14½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 00@7 50 per dozen; mess pork $22 00; short rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 14c. Lard—tierces 15c; half barrels 15½c; buckets 16c per lb.

RAGS—Are quiet at 2¾@3c per lb.

TALLOW—Firm; city 8@8½c; country 7@7½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 25, 1874.

REMARKS—The crude market since our last issue was dull so far as relates to oil. The sales made in the oil regions were the smallest we have noted for some time. The prospect of an oil rise in the Allegheny was, no doubt, the cause of the falling off in transactions. Prices are nominally unchanged.

CRUDE.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. The rates in the oil regions were: Immediate shipment 73¾c; upper road 75@77½c; United at wells 51¾c.

The sales made are as follow at

PARKER'S.

5,000 bbls United at wells 51¼c
5,000 bbls immediate shipment 73¾c
1,000 bbls outside lines at wells 43¼c

REFINED.

The market here was a dull one; sales were small and prices nominal; we quote at works f. o. b. at 8½c; city delivery 9c per gallon.

NEW YORK.

Refined—demand improving; sales of spot at 10¾c; no demand for futures.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined steady; standard white at 10½c; futures not wanted.

OIL BARRELS

The market was a dull one with more sellers than buyers; we quote nominally at $1 40 for city make and $1 30 for country.

DISPATCHES

TITUSVILLE, November 24.—The Courier says: There was little doing in the market, and the change in prices at all points depicted a firmer feeling.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

2,000 bbls spot 75 c
500 bbls spot 77½c

PARKER'S.

5,000 bbls United pipe at wells 51¼c
5,000 bbls United pipe at wells, immediate shipment 73¾c
1,000 bbls outside lines at wells 43¼c

NEW YORK, November 24.—Closing of the 23d. The oil market is steadier; demand slightly better; crude in bulk quoted at 5¼c; refined, 4,000 bbls sold at 10¾c; cases 16½c in shipping order; city naphtha 10½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and firmer; refined is quoted at 10½c.

OIL CITY, November 24.—The market was quiet; nominally 72½@75c.

ROUSEVILLE, November 24.—Market firmer, with a moderate inquiry; quoted at 65@67½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 24.—Market quiet but firm at 75@76½c.

TIDIOUTE, November 24.—Market steady at 42½c at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 24.—Market steady; nominally at 52½c for United at wells and 72½c for immediate shipment.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 24.—Market dull and nothing doing in oil at 62½@65c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Market steady; S. W. 10¼c; crude 4½c; cases 16c; sales none; futures not quoted.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, 1874.

There has been no change whatever in rates of freight on live stock from this point eastward, and, so far as we can learn, none is contemplated. Following are the present rates:

FREIGHTS.

	Per cwt.
To Philadelphia	25c
To Baltimore	25c
To New York	30c

CATTLE.

We were under the impression that the high prices paid for cattle during the last two weeks would result in a largely increased supply, but so far from this being the case the run is lighter by 38 cars than it was last week. As there was a brisk demand, prices were advanced about 25c per cwt. on all grades. The run of heavy fat cattle was light and prices for this class were firm, some sales being made at $7 00 for prime 1,600 cattle.

The following were the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Prime 1,600 lbs	$7 00	
Choice 1,400 lbs	6 25	@6 50
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 00	@6 25
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 50	@5 75
Choice 1,100 lbs	4 87	@5 37
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 25	@4 50
Texans	2 25	@3 00

We look for a good market next week and would advise shippers to send forward their stock.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was 15 cars more than last week, but all that were on the market were sold at about the same prices as last week. We heard of the sale of a fancy lot weighing 130 lbs at 6c.

Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Good 100 lbs fine wool	$4 75@5 00
Fair 80 to 90 lbs fine wool	4 00@4 50
Common 70 to 80 lbs fine wool	3 50@3 75
Scalawags, per head	75c@$1 25

HOGS.

The hog market since our last report has made one of those sudden and sharp advances which has characterized the trade this fall. We quoted hogs at $7 on Wednesday and on Saturday the price marked $7 85 as the receipts were very light. Since then the prices have been steady and should the weather turn cold we think that there would be but little danegr of a decline. Packers in the western cities are now busy slaughtering, and we do not think that there will be any more hogs in the country than is needed.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 85
Good do	7 50
Mixed lots	7 00
Best Yorkers	6 65@6 85
Common rough	6 25@6 50

The arrivals were 390 cars of cattle; 212 cars of hogs, and 105 cars of sheep. Cattle sales, 2,917 head.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, 1874.

CATTLE.

The offerings were the largest we have had for a long time, exceeding 1,000 head. It is needless to say that the supply was largely in excess of the demand. The market was, in consequence, a hard one. As usual, the largest portion of the offerings were just of the kind that was not much fancied, consisting principally of the medium and common grades. The result was a decline in prices of ¼@½c per lb as compared with last week. The market towards the close showed further signs of depression. The Chicagoans were loud in complaints about losing money. If their word can be taken for Gospel, many of them will not visit this market for some time.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra butchers', fine and smooth	$6 75@7 25
Medium to good do do	5 50@6 00
Common to fair	4 00@5 00
Inferior	3 00@3 50
Bulls	2 50@3 50
Texans	2 25@3 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were decidedly the smallest we have had for a long time, being less than 700 head. As we have so often noted, the demand was principally for the better descriptions, which found ready sale at current rates. Common lots attracted but little recognition.

The rates for the various kinds were as follows:

PRICES.

Good to prime	$5 00@5 25
Fair to medium	4 00@4 50
Common lots	1 50@2 00

LAMBS—Choice ones sold readily at quotations. Good to prime, 5½@6c per lb; common to fair, $2 50@3 50 per head.

HOGS.

The receipts were the largest we have noted at this market for some time; sales were made at an advance over last week's prices; we quote: Best Philadelphia, 7@7½c; fair to medium, 6½@6¾.

FRESH COWS.

The supply on sale to-day was small, some 12 or 15, and, as usual, they were mostly common in point of quality and condition. Good milkers continue scarce, and sell readily at full prices, say $50@60, and anything like an extra cow would bring $70@75. The most of the offerings for some past have been common, hence they are dull, as there is a general desire to get rid of this kind, as it costs just as much to feed a scalawag as a good milker.

VEAL CALVES.

The supply of good veal calves continues light—scarcely equal to the demand, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind; the former may be quoted at 6@7c per pound for good to prime.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Money was easy at 2½@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 for first, and 8@10 for second grade. Sterling firm at 485½@485¾ for sixty days, and 490 for demand. Produce exports were not quite $4,000,000, a decrease from last week of over $1,374,000, and the smallest for any one week for months past. The strike of the 'longshoremen has had something to do with this, but not enough in itself to produce the great difference between this week and last. Customs receipts $225,000.

Gold was strong and advanced from 111⅝ to 111⅞, closing at 111¾. Carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent. Borrowing rates flat. Clearings $40,000,000. Treasury disbursements $283,000. Private advices state that the exchange at Paris on London is still at a point which permits importation of gold into France. Many bankers here believe the Bank of England rate of discount will be advanced on Thursday next.

The stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company were in session to-day, considering the question of equalizing common stock with preferred, and enable both classes to share alike in the division of the surplus earnings, or earnings to accrue. A resolution was offered assenting to the conversion of common stock into preferred stock upon the payment of five dollars per share. The adoption of this resolution was prevented by George L. Kent, a preferred stockholder, who, during the discussion, produced an injunction restraining its passage. The failure of W. E. Adams, grain dealer, was officially announced at the Produce Exchange today. Governments firm and higher. State bonds quiet and steady. Railroads firm.

Stocks were firm at the opening, growing moderately strong and active, with an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent. toward noon. The upward movement was chiefly in Northwest, Wabash and Ohios, the weak shares being Erie and Pacific Mail. Later there was a decline, followed by a slight recovery. The market was weak during the last hour, the decline ranging from ¼ to ⅞ per cent. from the highest point in the general list. Quicksilver sold as low as 34¼—a decline of 2 per cent. Transactions aggregated 177,060 shares, of which 13,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Union Pacific, 34,000 Northwest, 9,000 St. Paul and 10,000 Wabash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Cotton steady at 15⅞@15¼c; futures closed easy; sales, 15,500 bales; Nov. 14 25-32@13 1-16c; Dec. 14 13-16@14 27-32c; Jan. 15¼@15 5 32c; Feb. 15 15-32@15¼c; March 15 25-32@15 13-16c; April 16 1-16@16 3-32c; May 16 11-32@16¾c; June 16¾@16 21-32c; July 15⅞@15 15-16c. Flour is fair; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine Western and State, $4@4 50; common to good, $4 75@5; good to choice, $5 15@575; white wheat extra, $5 75@6 25; extra Ohio, $4 80@6 70; St. Louis $4 90@8. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn meal steady at $4 10@4 75. Wheat 1@2c better; receipts, 151,000 bu; No 2 spring old 16@18c; No. 2 Milwaukee 15@16c; No. 2 Minnesota 15@16c; white 40c. Rye quiet at 94@96c. Barley heavy at $1 35. Malt quiet. Corn active and firm; receipts 63,000 bu; mixed Western old, 91@92c; store, 92½c; 93c afloat. Oats firm and more active; receipts 20,000 bu; mixed Western 66@68½c; white 68@70. Hay steady at 60c. Hops firm. Coffee steady at 18¾c. Sugar dull at 8¼@8¾c. Rice dull. Molasses heavy at 60@65c. Petroleum firmer; red 10¾c; spot crude held at 5¼c. Rosin firm at $2 35@2 45. Turpentine firm at 35¼@36c. Pork dull at 20¾@21c. Beef and cut meats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 11c; short clear 10¾c. Lard decidedly firmer; prime Western 13¾@14c. Butter firm at 28@45c. Cheese quiet at 12½@13½c. Whisky steady at $1 01½; fair demand.

DRY GOODS.

The movement was slow in nearly all departments. Cotton goods were quiet at nominally unchanged prices. Heavy brown cottons, corset jeans and brown drills were fairly active. Sideband prints and ginghams in good demand. Dress goods in steady request. White blankets doing well. One thousand pieces of Guinet's black silks were sold at auction to-day and brought good prices.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Wool was active but not quotably higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia XX and above, 55@56c; X, 54@55c; medium 55@57½c; coarse, 50@52½c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine, 48@50c medium 55c; coarse 50c; combing washed 60@65c; do unwashed 43@45c; fine unwashed 35@36c; coarse and medium washed 40@42½c; tub washed 55@60c; extra and merino pulled 45@47½c; No 1 and superior pulled 43@47c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 93¼c; No. 2 92¼c cash; 92¾ seller December; 93¾c seller January; No 3, 85½c; rejected 81@81½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 80½c cash; 75¾c seller year; 71¼c seller February; rejected 65c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 54c cash; 53¾c seller year; rejected 51c. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; 91@92c. Barley quiet; No. 2 $1 26½ cash or seller December; No. 3 $1 10@1 11. Pork—demand active and prices advanced at $20 cash or seller year; $20 85 seller February. Lard—demand active at $13 00 cash or seller year; $13 25 seller year. Bulkmeats in good demand at full prices; shoulders 6¾c; short rib middles 9¾c all loose partly cured. Green meats unchanged. Whisky steady at 97½c. On call board this afternoon wheat closed firm at 92¾c seller December; 93¾c seller January. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 81c cash; 77c seller year. Pork $20 85 seller February. Lard 13¼c bid seller year; sales 13½c seller February.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Cotton steady 14¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1 05@1 08. Corn steady 70c. Oats steady 55@60c. Rye scarce $1 07@1 08. Barley steady $1 35@1 45. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady 27@28c. Butter and cheese firm. Pork steady and in moderate demand $20¾@21 spot. Lard scarce; good 13¼c; kettle 14@14¼c. Bulkmeats quiet and firm; partly cured loose 7⅛, 7¼, 10, 10¼, 10⅜@10¾c. Bacon easy with a good jobbing demand. Green meats firm; closing a shade higher; shoulders 6¾@7c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Hams 10¾@11c. Whisky firm 99c. Hogs higher; medium to fair packing $7 15@7 35; bulk sales $7 25@7 65.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong; No 1 amber western $1 30; No 2 do $1 25; No 1 red 89c; rejected $1 10. Corn quiet; mixed western 89c; white western 88@90c. Oats firmer; mixed western 62c; white do 64c. Rye firmer at $1 00@1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions easier with light stock, but receipts increasing. Pork unchanged. Bacon—old shoulders 10½c; do clear rib 13¼c; sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard 14½@15c. Butter firm; western tub 30@35c; roll 30@33c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 02@1 02½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Cotton steady. Flour firm and a fraction higher; superfine $4; extra $4@4 25. Wheat active at $1 07@1 09½. Corn firmer at 72@73c. Oats lower at 58c. Barley higher at $1 35@1 40. Rye scarce; no sales. Whisky firm at $1. Pork firm at $19¾; green meats, hams firmer at 10@10¼c. Dry salt and bacon only small jobbing trade. Lard firmer and better at 12¾c. Hogs firm; common and mixed 6¼@6¾c; packers 7@7¼c. Cattle steady with a moderate demand and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $4 25; extra $5 25@5 75. Wheat very weak; red $1 21@1 23; amber $1 25@1 27. Rye 97@98c. Corn—old yellow 94c; new 83@86c. Oats—white 63@65c; mixed 62½c. Whisky $1 02. Butter firm; choice western 35@36c; choice western roll 33@35c. Cheese steady; fine western 15¾@16¼c; prime western 14@15¼c. Eggs strong; western 32@33c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, November 24.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; amber Michigan $1 07½; seller January $1 11; No 1 red $1 10; No 2 red $1 06¾. Corn dull and unsettled; high mixed 79c; new do 72½c seller November; 73½c seller December 71c; low mixed 80½c. Oats dull and prices are nominal; No 1 57c; Michigan 55c; white 58c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, November 24.—Flour quiet and nominally firmer. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1, No 2 92¾c. Oats steady and firm; No 2 mixed in store 53c. Corn lower and quiet; No 2 mixed in store 76c. Rye scarce and higher; No 2 $1 02½. Barley lower and firm; No 2 cash and sellar November and year $1 31.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, November 24.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn higher; new ear on track 70c. Oats firm at 57@60c. Petroleum firm; standard white 8¾c; Ohio State test 10¼c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, November 24.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@13¾c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6. Wheat steady at $1 15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats steady at 65c. Lard 14½@15c; bulk shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¾@11½c. Whisky firm at $1 03.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour firm at $5 50@7c. Corn firm at 86@88c. Oats firm at 68c. Pork dull at $21 50; bulkmeats dull at 7¾, 8, 10½@11c; lard dull at 14½@15½c. Bacon none; s. c. hams new 15½@14c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, November 24.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club held at $1 20. Corn firm; new high mixed 90c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 49@1 50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 24.—Flour steady at $3@6. Wheat steady at $1@1 10. Corn steady; ear 50@60c. Oats steady at 53@56c. Rye 85@86c. Barley $1 20@1 25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Cotton quiet at 14c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $21. Bacon none; s. c. hams 12@13c; bulk shoulders 7½c; sides 10¼@10¾c; lard 14½@15¾c. Whisky 99c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, November 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 18. Corn